E-UN-75

Issued 22-4-32.

VOL. LXI. No. 7

PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

OF THE GOVERNOR OF MADRAS

OFFICIAL REPORT

SECOND SESSION OF THE FOURTH LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL UNDER THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ACT, 1919

Friday, the 18th March 1932

CONTENTS

	PAGES
Members present	471–472
I. Questions and Answers	472–483, 530–531
II. The Voting of Demands for Grants for 1932–33 :	
Demand XVI—Electricity—Reserved—*cont.*	483–495
Demand XVII—Education—Transferred	495–529

MADRAS
PRINTED BY THE SUPERINTENDENT, GOVERNMENT PRESS

1932

Price, 2 annas.

THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR OF MADRAS.

Friday, the 18th March 1932.

The House met at eleven of the clock, Mr. President (The hon. Mr. B. RAMACHANDRA REDDI) in the Chair.

PRESENT:

Usman Sahib Bahadur, *Kt.*, The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir Mahomed.
Krishnan Nayar, *Kt.*, The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M.
Campbell, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., C.B.E., V.D., I.C.S., The hon. Sir Archibald.
Stokes, C.S.I., C.I.E., I.C.S., The hon. Mr. H. G.
Muniswami Nayudu, The hon. Diwan Bahadur B.
Rajan, The hon. Mr. P. T.
Kumaraswami Reddiyar, The hon. Diwan Bahadur S.
Abdul Hameed Khan Sahib Bahadur.
Alamelumangathayaramma, Mrs. K.
Arasu, Mr. V. T.
Ari Gowder, Mr. H. B.
Arogyaswami Mudaliyar, Diwan Bahadur R. N.
Basheer Ahmed Sayeed Sahib Bahadur.
Basu Dev, Mr. C.
Bayappa Reddi, Mr. P.
Beyabani Sahib Bahadur, S. M. K.
Birley, Mr. F.
Devadasan, Mr. M.
Dharmalingam Pillai, Rao Sahib V.
Ellappa Chettiyar, Diwan Bahadur S.
Foulkes, Mr. R.
Harischandrudu Nayudu, Mr. A.
Hood, I.C.S., Mr. H. M.
Hutton, Mr. A. W.
Indrayya, Mr. C.
Jagannadha Raju, Rao Bahadur G.
Jagannatham, Mr. H. M.
James, Mr. F. E.
Jayaram Nayudu, Rao Sahib C.
Kesava Ramamurti Nayudu, Mr. K.
Khalif-ul-lah Sahib Bahadur, Khan Bahadur P.
Koti Reddi, Mr. K.
Krishnamurti, Rao Sahib D.
Krishnan, Mr. C.
Kumara Raja of Venkatagiri, The
Lakshmana Reddi, Mr. G.
Madanagopal Nayudu, Mr. R.
Madhusoodhanam Thangal, Mr. P.
Mahboob Ali Baig Sahib Bahadur.
Mahmud Schamnad Sahib Bahadur, Khan Bahadur.
Manikkavelu Nayakar, Mr. M. A.
Moidoo Sahib Bahadur, Khan Bahadur T. M.
Moses, Mr. P. C.
Muniswami Pillai, Rao Sahib V. I.
Murugappa Chettiyar, Diwan Bahadur A. M. M.
Muthiah Chettiyar, Mr. M. A.
Muthu Chettiyar, Mr. P. C.
Nachiyappa Gounder, Mr. K. A.
Nadimuthu Pillai, Mr. A. Pl. N. V.
Nanjappa Bahadur, Subadar-Major S. A.
Narasa Reddi, Mr. T.
Narasimhaswami, Mr. D. V.
Narayanan Nambiyar, Mr. V. P.
Natesa Mudaliyar, Rao Bahadur C.
Palat, Mr. R. M.
Pannirselvam, Rao Bahadur A. T.
Parthasarathi Ayyangar, Mr. C. R.
Patro, *Kt.*, Rao Bahadur Sir A. P.
Pattagar of Palayakottai, The.
Pocker Sahib Bahadur, B.
Premayya, Mr. G. R.
Rajagopala Pillai, Mr. P. V.
Raja of Kallikote, The
Ramakrishna Reddi, Mr. A.
Ramalingam Chettiyar, Rao Bahadur T. A.
Ramamurti, Pandit Ganala.
Raman Menon, Mr. K. P.
Ramaswami Ayyar, Mr. T. S.
Ramaswami Mudaliyar, Mr. V. M.
Ranganatha Mudaliyar, Mr. A.
Ranganatha Mudaliyar, Mr. G.
Rangaswami Reddi, Mr. M. B.
Ratnasabhapati Mudaliyar, Diwan Bahadur C. S.
Sahajananda, Swami A. S.
Sami Venkatachalam Chetti, Mr.
Satyanarayana Choudari, Mr. C.
Sesha Reddi, Mr. B. P.
Shetty, Mr. A. B.
Simhachalam, Mr. Gade.
Singam Ayyangar, Mr. K.
Siva Raj, Mr. N.
Sivasubrahmanya Ayyar, Mr. K. S.
Slater, C.M.G., C.I.E., I.C.S., Mr. S. H.
Smith, C.I.E., I.C.S., Mr. E. Conran,

PRESENT—*cont.*

Sreshta, Mr. M. S.
Subbarayan, Dr. P.
Subrahmanya Bhatt, Mr. U. C.
Sundara Rao Nayudu, Mr. T.
Syed Tajuddin Sahib Bahadur, Khan Sahib.
Thomas, Mr. Daniel.
Thorne, C.I.E., I.C.S., Mr. J. A.
Tottenham, C.I.E., I.C.S., Mr. G. R. F.
Vasudeva Pillai, Mr. V. G.
Vedachala Mudaliyar, Mr. M.
Venkatarama Ayyar, Mr. K. R.
Venkataramayya Nayudu, Rao Sahib Badeti.
Winter, Capt. W. E.
Yahya Ali Sahib Bahadur, Khan Bahadur.
Yakub Hasan Sahib Bahadur.
Zamindar of Chemudu, The.
Zamindar of Kirlampudi, The.
Zamindar of Mirzapuram, The.

I.—QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

STARRED QUESTIONS

Local Self-Government

Reconstitution of the Madura Municipality.

* 1043 *Q.*—Mr. K. R. Venkatarama Ayyar: Will the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to state whether he has under consideration any draft Bill for reconstituting the Madura Municipality with an executive on the model of the Madras Corporation ?

A.—The question of drafting a bill to provide for the appointment of paid Commissioners in some of the important municipalities is under consideration.

Diwan Bahadur C. S. Ratnasabhapati Mudaliyar:—" May I know, Sir, how long the municipality is to continue under the Special Officer and when will the municipality be given the right to elect its own Councillors ? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur B. Muniswami Nayudu:—" It will continue till August, Sir."

Diwan Bahadur C. S. Ratnasabhapati Mudaliyar:—" May I ask the hon. the Minister whether before August the draft of the Bill would be completed and introduced in the Council ? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur B. Muniswami Nayudu:—" I hope I shall be able to introduce the Bill at the next session of the Council."

Religious and Charitable Endowments

Constitution of temple committees.

* 1044 *Q.*—Mr. A. B. Shetty: Will the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(*a*) in how many districts temple committees have been constituted and are functioning now; and

(*b*) what action Government propose to take to remove the legal difficulties in the way of the Government nominating temple committee members?

18th March 1932]

A.—(*a*) Temple committees have been constituted and are functioning now only in the areas noted below:—
Tanjore district.
South Arcot district.
Tinnevelly district.
Madura district (only in respect of the Madura devasthanams and its allied institutions).
The committees in the Tanjore, South Arcot and Tinnevelly districts are elected ones.

(*b*) The entire question is being examined.

Mr. A. B. Shetty:—" May I know, Sir, why they have not been able to hold elections in other districts?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur B. Muniswami Nayudu:—" Because the temple committees have not found money for holding the elections and for paying for the election officers and arranging for the elections."

Mr. A. B. Shetty:—" What is the difficulty in finding funds? Have not they been able to collect contributions?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur B. Muniswami Nayudu:—" They have no funds in their hands to pay."

Mr. A. B. Shetty:—" May I enquire as to what has happened to the comprehensive Bill drafted for the purpose of amending the Endowments Act ? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur B. Muniswami Nayudu:—" It is being examined."

Rao Bahadur T. A. Ramalingam Chettiyar:—" The elections ought to be carried on as funds are being made available for them. If we go on like this every year, how are we to get on?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur B. Muniswami Nayudu:—" The Council wanted elected committees. They only gave power to the Government to nominate one or two. We find that we could not nominate any further. We cannot help it if the temple committees could not find money wherewith to hold elections. The Hindu Religious Endowments Act has also been amended enabling the Board to have all the powers of the committees when they are not constituted, so that the work of supervising can still be done by the Endowments Board."

Rao Bahadur T. A. Ramalingam Chettiyar:—" Does the hon. the Chief Minister expect the Board to be able to supervise all the temples in the Presidency?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur B. Muniswami Nayudu:—" They will have to do according to the Act."

Rao Bahadur T. A. Ramalingam Chettiyar:—" He has to find some means by which the elections are held. There is no use of marking time."

[18th March 1932

Mr. M. A. Manikkavelu Nayakar :—" May I ask the hon. Minister whether the provincialization of the Hindu Religious Endowments Board is still under the consideration of the Government ? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur B. Muniswami Nayudu :—" In view of the fact that the Board has been given powers to collect the contribution due to them as arrears of revenue, the Government do not consider it necessary."

The Madura Sri Meenakshisundareswarar Devasthanam Committee.

* 1045 *Q.*—Mr. K. R. Venkatarama Ayyar : Will the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether the Government have recently appointed certain persons as members of the Madura Sri Meenakshisundareswarar Devasthanam Committee; and

(*b*) whether the Government are aware of the decision of the Madras High Court reported to the effect that the Government have no such power of appointment under the Madras Hindu Religious Endowments Act?

A.—(*a*) Yes.

(*b*) Yes. The preliminaries necessary for the holding of elections are being expedited. The present arrangement is an *interim* one.

Diwan Bahadur R. N. Arogyaswami Mudaliyar :—" May I know, Sir, what the Government propose to do in view of the fact that the High Court apparently has declared the act to be illegal?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur B. Muniswami Nayudu :—" No, Sir, the High Court have merely expressed a doubt that the Government cannot have such a power and the Advocate-General was consulted thereon. Before his opinion was received, this committee was constituted. But elections thereto is to be held as early as possible."

Diwan Bahadur R. N. Arogyaswami Mudaliyar :—" May I know, Sir, in view of the fact that the High Court have held in doubt the legality of nomination to the temple committees, what the Government propose to do to avoid the possibility of their actions being questioned?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur B. Muniswami Nayudu :—" The committee is only an interim committee and arrangements for the elections are being expedited."

Finance

Action taken on the recommendations of the Retrenchment Committee regarding the special pay of officers.

* 1046 *Q.*—Mr. Basheer Ahmed Sayeed : Will the hon. the Member for Finance be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether the Retrenchment Committee has made any recommendations with regard to special pay of the officers in public service;

18th March 1932]

(*b*) if so, what they are and what the total saving is in each department; and

(*c*) how many such recommendations have been accepted and enforced by the Government and why the rest of the recommendations have not been given effect to?

A.—(*a*) Yes.

(*b*) A complete list of all the proposals occupies about 61 printed pages and would be too voluminous to be given in answer to a question. A statement[a] is laid on the table showing the estimated saving in each department, if all the proposals were accepted.

(*c*) Proposals amounting to about Rs. 81,000 have already been accepted, a few have been rejected and the remainder are under consideration.

Mr. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN:—" May I enquire, Sir, why the Government have not accepted the recommendations of the Retrenchment Committee by which a saving of about Rs. 10,000 could have been effected in the Excise Department?"

The hon. Mr. H. G. STOKES:—" My impression is that it is under consideration still."

Mr. BASHEER AHMED SAYEED:—" In answer to the question, it is stated that some proposals amounting to Rs. 81,000 have been accepted and that some have been rejected; may I know why they have been rejected?"

The hon. Mr. H. G. STOKES:—" An explanation of all these items would cover about 60 pages of matter—the hon. Member will not expect me to go over it here."

Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—" May I ask, Sir, where, in cases the Government have accepted the proposals of the Retrenchment Committee and the pay of particular officers have been reduced, whether the difference between the old rate and the new rate is made up by giving personal pay?"

The hon. Mr. H. G. STOKES:—" Does the hon. Member mean ' special pay '? ' Personal pay ' is special pay."

Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—" May I ask the hon. Member whether, in cases which have been adversely affected by the revision of the rates of special pay, the Government have treated the difference between the new rate of pay and the old rate of pay as personal pay? This is the information I want, Sir."

The hon. Mr. H. G. STOKES:—" Special pay is attached to certain posts for the arduous nature of duties. The present holders of such posts are protected subject to the 10 per cent cut. There is no necessity to make up the difference."

---

[a] Printed as Appendix I on page 530 infra.

Diwan Bahadur C. S. Ratnasabhapati Mudaliyar :—" Sir, with regard to the items that have been rejected, may I know what the attitude of the hon. Member was—whether he advocated the proposals of the Retrenchment Committee or otherwise?"

The hon. Mr. H. G. Stokes :—" That does not arise out of the question."

Minor Irrigation

Proposed extension of the ayacut under the Elundrakondan Periyakulam, Srivillipputtur taluk.

* 1047 *Q.*—Mr. M. Devadasan : Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to lay on the Council Table answers to question 97 asked at the meeting of 5th August 1931, and also the report of the Executive Engineer on the subject?

A.—The answer to question 97 was that the Government had no information but had called for a report. The memorandum issued on 28th January 1932 as an appendix to the answer to question 772 gives the facts at that time in the possession of the Government. In the light of further information since supplied, the Government have asked the Board of Revenue to examine the conditions of irrigation under the tank and to inform Government of the result.

Control of Vehicles

Savings to Government by the collection of fees for registration of motor vehicles and issue of driving licences.

* 1048 *Q.*—Mr. A. B. Shetty : Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(*a*) the amount collected last year as fees for the registration of motor vehicles and the grant of driving licences;

(*b*) the amount spent for giving honoraria to District Superintendents of Police and for pay and allowances to bus inspectors; and

(*c*) the annual savings to Government from this source?

A.—(*a*), (*b*) & (*c*) The Government have not the information; they have called for it.

Mr. A. B. Shetty :—" May I ask the hon. Member whether the Government are making any saving from this source?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir Mahomed Usman Sahib Bahadur :—" I am not able to do so until I get the information."

Mr. Basheer Ahmed Sayeed :—" May I ask the hon. Member whether even after the appointment of sub-inspector, the District Superintendents of Police are paid honorarium? "

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir Mahomed Usman Sahib Bahadur :—" There are four or five Superintendents of Police who are doing this work and they are getting the honoraria."

Mr. Basheer Ahmed Sayeed :—" May I know, Sir, what proportion of the fees collected is being spent on payment of honoraria?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir Mahomed Usman Sahib Bahadur :— " Notice, Sir."

Law and Order—General

" Police Gazette, " dated 2nd August 1931, *regarding lathi charge.*

*1049 *Q.*—Mr. U. C. Subrahmanya Bhatt : Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased—

(i) to place a copy of the *Police Gazette*, dated 2nd August 1931, regarding lathi charge and

(ii) to state—

(*a*) whether it is a fact that in the *Police Gazette*, dated 2nd August 1931, orders were given to the Police to lathi charge with full force on the face and neck;

(*b*) whether the Government expected that the Gandhi-Irwin pact would break down, and were making preparations for the fight when they issued the said notification; if so, when were the preparations begun and completed; and

(*c*) whether the Government propose to modify the said notification of 2nd August 1931?

A.—(i) The extract [a] of the *Police Gazette* relating to the lathi charge is attached.

(ii) (*a*) Yes, but these instructions apply only to the case of formidable mobs. Where considerable resistance to dispersal is unlikely the force employed by the Police should be carefully regulated to what is required to effect dispersal and blows should not be directed at the heads or faces of the opponents. A few blows with switches or light canes should be sufficient to disperse very small assemblies.

(*b*) The instructions were issued in the same way that instructions contained in other official manuals are issued in the ordinary course of business, and had no connexion whatever with the political situation. It is part of the ordinary duty of the Police to deal with riotous mobs of any description and it is necessary that they should be trained to discharge this duty.

(*c*) No.

Mr. U. C. Subrahmanya Bhatt :—" Sir, with reference to answer (ii) (*a*) and with reference to the *Police Gazette* itself, may I know why it does not appear along with the main portion of the Gazette but has been subsequently added, may I know whether it is not a subsequent addition made to that Gazette? "

---

[a] Printed as Appendix II on page 531 infra.

[18th March 1932

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir Mahomed Usman Sahib Bahadur:—" I am not sure whether it is a subsequent edition or not; but the fact is that it is there."

Mr. U. C. Subrahmanya Bhatt:—" May I know, Sir, whether this was not added recently in February last, whereas the main instructions were issued on the 2nd August 1931?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir Mahomed Usman Sahib Bahadur:—" I have no information, Sir, as to when it was added; but anyway the addition is there."

Mr. Yakub Hasan:—" Sir, I understand that what is added to the original instructions is not a mere addition but a modification of a part of it. In the former it is stated that blows can be delivered at the face or neck of a member of a mob; but in the latter it is stated that blows should not be directed at the head or faces of the members of a crowd. May I ask, Sir, why is it that while at first they were to charge at faces and neck, afterwards the faces only were omitted but not the neck?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir Mahomed Usman Sahib Bahadur:—" The first refers to formidable and violent mobs and the second to ordinary mobs."

Dr. P. Subbarayan:—" May I know from the hon. Gentleman why the people who begin to run should be pursued and beaten? Is that the effect of the order?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir Mahomed Usman Sahib Bahadur:—" My hon. Friend knows that there are occasions when the mob has to be dispersed. Supposing a mob has to be dispersed by force, we use lathis or light canes. If the mob is formidable or violent, the Police have to open fire. But now by this amendment we have got an intermediate method of dispersing before taking recourse to opening fire by the lathi charges on the faces and neck, the firing has been postponed to a later stage."

Dr. P. Subbarayan:—" May I ask the hon. Gentleman whether these methods are to be employed against non-violent picketers?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir Mahomed Usman Sahib Bahadur:—" This is not primarily against the Civil Disobedience Movement. The Police have to maintain Law and Order in this country and these rules have been made for their guidance."

Mr. Basheer Ahmed Sayeed:—" May I enquire why it was felt necessary to make this addition to the publication in the Gazette?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir Mahomed Usman Sahib Bahadur:—" Because experience had shown to the Inspector-General of Police that it was better to postpone opening fire to a later stage."

Mr. Yakub Hasan:—" The hon. the Home Member has said that this has nothing to do with the Civil Disobedience Movement, why then force of the kind mentioned here was used on picketers?"

18th March 1932]

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir Mahomed Usman Sahib Bahadur:— "Even in the case of the Civil Disobedience Movement, we will have to do this if there is a violent and formidable mob."

Mr. U. C. Subrahmanya Bhatt:—" May I know, Sir, if all assemblies have been subjected to the same process of dispersal (outlined in the Gazette) whether they be formidable or not, before this addition was made to the *Police Gazette* of 2nd August 1931? "

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir Mahomed Usman Sahib Bahadur:— "I have already stated that before this amendment was made, if a mob was very violent and formidable, it could not be dispersed by lathis and fire was opened. But now this intermediate stage has been introduced."

Mr. Basheer Ahmed Sayeed:—" May I know as to what the circumstances were under which the addition was made? "

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir Mahomed Usman Sahib Bahadur:— "I have already stated that experience had shown to the Inspector-General of Police that this was better since opening fire is considered more drastic."

Diwan Bahadur R. N. Arogyaswami Mudaliyar:—" May I know, Sir, where people have been caned and where they died, whether the assemblies were formidable? "

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir Mahomed Usman Sahib Bahadur:— "Not necessarily."

Mr. U. C. Subrahmanya Bhatt:—" May I know, Sir, when the addition was made? "

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir Mahomed Usman Sahib Bahadur:— "I do not know when this was made; but all the same it is there; I understand, Sir, it is in the same Gazette."

Mr. U. C. Subrahmanya Bhatt:—" I know it is an addition made to the Gazette, but may I know the date when it was added? "

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir Mahomed Usman Sahib Bahadur:— "It is there already."

Mr. Yakub Hasan:—" Will the hon. Member see that even in the case of formidable assemblies, lathi charges are not directed against the face? "

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir Mahomed Usman Sahib Bahadur:— "No Sir. The reason is that such a form of dispersal is better than opening fire which is more drastic."

Dr. P. Subbarayan:—" May I ask the hon. Gentleman what is the necessity for these people to utter the word 'Ha' loudly as the charges are made? "

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir Mahomed Usman Sahib Bahadur:— "My hon. Friend has been in the Treasury Benches and he knows what this is."

[18th March 1932

11-15 a.m. Diwan Bahadur R. N. Arogyaswami Mudaliyar:—" May I know what part of the face is intended to be struck? It is simply said here ' face '."

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir Mahomed Usman Sahib Bahadur:— " The hon. Member may draw any inference he likes."

Mr. Basheer Ahmed Sayeed:—" Am I to understand that the head constables or constables who may be present are to judge whether a mob is formidable or informidable? Is that discretion given them? "

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir Mahomed Usman Sahib Bahadur:— " The constable or head constable has nothing to do with it. There are superior officers to determine that question."

B. Pocker Sahib Bahadur:—" Omitting the instructions issued later, do Government consider that the instructions that were first issued are justifiable? "

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir Mahomed Usman Sahib Bahadur:— " That is why there is the addition now."

B. Pocker Sahib Bahadur:—" May I know whether the instructions first issued are justifiable? "

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir Mahomed Usman Sahib Bahadur:— " I say that is why there is the addition now. There is no use repeating the question."

Mr. Basheer Ahmed Sayeed:—" In view of the fact that the constables and the head constables will be practically in command of the situation, may I know whether Government think them to be competent to exercise discretion in deciding the nature of the mob? "

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir Mahomed Usman Sahib Bahadur:— " These are matters left to the discretion of the Inspector-General of Police."

Mr. M. A. Manikkavelu Nayakar:—" Was the initiative for this addition taken by the hon. Home Member or the Inspector-General of Police? "

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir Mahomed Usman Sahib Bahadur:— " The Inspector-General."

Training to Police subordinates in the use of lathis.

* 1050 *Q.*—Mr. C. R. Parthasarathi Ayyangar: Will the hon the Home Member be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether the Police subordinates are trained now to use lathis above the neck only; and

(*b*) whether they are instructed to deal heavy blows above the neck only?

A.—(*a*) & (*b*) The hon. Member is referred to the answer to clause (ii) (*a*) of question No. 1049.

18th March 1932]

Alleged raid by the Police of a Khaddar Weaving Association in Rajahmundry.

* 1051 *Q.*—Mr. U. C. Subrahmanya Bhatt: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether it is a fact that the Police raided a large Khaddar Weaving Association in Rajahmundry in January 1932;

(*b*) whether it is a fact that the Police destroyed most of the valuable looms in the association;

(*c*) whether it is a fact that the Police took away about 40 cart-loads of khaddar from the said association;

(*d*) under what provisions of law and why did the Police do all the abovesaid acts; and

(*e*) what action the Government have taken, or propose to take, in the matter?

A.—(*a*) *to* (*e*) No khaddar weaving association in Rajahmundry was raided by the Police in January 1932. If the hon. Member refers to the Sitanagaram Ashram in the Rajahmundry taluk, the place and the movable property found therein were taken possession of under the Unlawful Association Ordinance, No. IV of 1932, in pursuance of a notification issued by the Government under section 3 (1) of the Ordinance. The looms found therein were not destroyed but are in the possession of the Government. About a cart-load of khaddar was taken from the Ashram to Rajahmundry town for safe custody.

Mr. U. C. Subrahmanya Bhatt:—" May I know as to why this spinners' association was declared unlawful? "

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir Mahomed Usman Sahib Bahadur:—" It is stated there in the answer."

Mr. U. C. Subrahmanya Bhatt:—" May I know *why* Government declared it unlawful? "

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir Mahomed Usman Sahib Bahadur:—" The hon. Member may refer to the *Fort St. George Gazette* for that information."

Mr. Basheer Ahmed Sayeed:—" Is it not a fact, Sir, that 40 cart-loads of articles and books were taken away by the Police from this Ashram? "

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir Mahomed Usman Sahib Bahadur:—" That question has already been answered."

Mr. Abdul Hameed Khan:—" Is it not a fact, Sir, that when the Police took charge of the Sitanagaram Ashram they broke all the looms and furniture they found there and used those broken pieces as fuel so long as they remained there? "

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir Mahomed Usman Sahib Bahadur:—" No, Sir."

[18th March 1932

Mr. Abdul Hameed Khan:—"Will the hon. Home Member make inquiries and then reply to my question instead of answering in this haphazard manner?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir Mahomed Usman Sahib Bahadur:— "I am answering only after making inquiries."

Mr. Basheer Ahmed Sayeed:—"Is the hon. Member in a position to deny my statement that the Police, when they took possession of the Ashram, took from that place more than one cart-load of articles?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir Mahomed Usman Sahib Bahadur:— "I have stated in the answer that they took away only one cart-load of articles, and I have nothing to add to that."

Prosecutions at Kuppam for hoisting flags.

* 1052 *Q.*—Mr. C. R. Parthasarathi Ayyangar: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether people were prosecuted under the Ordinances for hoisting flags in their own private houses; and

(*b*) how many people at Kuppam in Chittoor district were charged under the Ordinance, their age, the circumstances under which they were brought before the Subdivisional Magistrate at Chittoor and how their cases ended?

A.—(*a*) No such cases have come to the notice of the Government.

(*b*) The hon. Member presumably refers to the Prevention of Molestation and Boycotting Ordinance. No one in Kuppam was charged under the Ordinance.

Explanation of Mr. Dodwell regarding the 'thali' incident.

* 1053 *Q.*—Dr. P. Subbarayan: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether he will be pleased to place the explanation of Mr. Dodwell in the matter of the 'thali' incident on the table of the House;

(*b*) whether Mr. Dodwell has sent to the Government an apology to Mrs. Prabhu to be communicated to her;

(*c*) whether the Government have communicated the apology to Mrs. Prabhu; and

(*d*) if not, why not?

A.—(*a*) No.

(*b*) Yes.

(*c*) No.

(*d*) The fact that Mr. Dodwell has expressed sincere regret has been published in the Government communiqué. The communication of Mr. Dodwell's letter of apology to Mrs. Prabhu is in the opinion of the Government not in the public interest.

18th March 1932]

Mr. Basheer Ahmed Sayeed:—" May I know what is the public interest that will be endangered by communicating this letter of Mr. Dodwell to Mrs. Prabhu? "

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir Mahomed Usman Sahib Bahadur:— " I have already referred to this in my answer to supplementary questions the other day in this House."

Mr. Abdul Hameed Khan:—" Has the hon. Home Member read the speech of the Home Member of the Government of India, where he said that in a similar case he has sent the letter of apology to the aggrieved party? Whether, in consideration of that, may I know whether the hon. Home Member of the Government of Madras will not follow suit and send the apology of Mr. Dodwell to the lady, Mrs. Prabhu? "

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir Mahomed Usman Sahib Bahadur:— " I have already answered this question the other day stating that nobody regrets more than the Government for this incident and that the Magistrate has apologised and that a Press Communiqué has accordingly been issued."

Mr. Abdul Hameed Khan:—" I know that. My question is, will not the hon. Member send to Mrs. Prabhu the original letter of apology of Mr. Dodwell addressed to her personally? "

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir Mahomed Usman Sahib Bahadur:— " I have nothing to add to what I have said yesterday."

Mr. Basheer Ahmed Sayeed:—" May I know whether the hon. Home Member will follow the example of the Secretary of State, who expressed his regret for the arrest of Dr. Paton; similarly will he send the apology of Mr. Dodwell to Mrs. Prabhu? "

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir Mahomed Usman Sahib Bahadur:— " I have already answered that question."

[*Note.*—An asterisk (*) at the commencement of a speech indicates revision by the Member.]

II.—THE VOTING OF DEMANDS FOR GRANTS FOR 1932–33.

DEMAND XVI—ELECTRICITY—RESERVED—*cont.*

* The hon. the President:—" Discussion on Demand XVI will now be resumed."

Mr. Basheer Ahmed Sayeed:—" Mr. President, Sir, the points raised by Mr. Hutton are grave issues to be taken serious notice of by Government. One of the points that he raised was whether Government is right in adopting the policy of guaranteeing the cost of unit of current at which it is going to be supplied to individuals or bulk purchasers. Sir, if the Government is going to work the scheme at a profit, as they have said already in a previous pamphlet of theirs of 1930, I would like to know how far the policy of Government in going to the extent of guaranteeing the contractors to supply current to them at a rate 10 per cent below the rate at which current produced from coal and oil is now being supplied to them. I would like to know whether

[Mr. Basheer Ahmed Sayeed] [18th March 1932

it is a sound financial policy on the part of Government that they should go out of the way to guarantee always a lower price for their power. If that is going to be done, are they going to insert such a clause in the agreement? If so, may I know what will be the cost to the public exchequer, and who is to be benefited by that? May I know why Government should guarantee this to the purchasers? Have they considered the fact that the moment they enter into such a contract the price of coal and oil will be reduced? Have they contemplated such a contingency? Have they thought over the matter as to what they should do in case the price of coal and the price of oil is lowered by 20 per cent or 30 per cent or 40 per cent? They have said that the Hydro-Electric scheme is going to be a profitable concern, and that by the tenth year of operation they are anticipating a return of 8·41 per cent on their investment. Now Sir, they have also said in their pamphlet of 1930 on this scheme that ' power is said to be sold in bulk to local distribution authorities who will undertake the retailing. It is considered inadvisable that the Government should undertake the distribution of power to the small consumer. The rates at which power will be sold should, within five years, average about $\frac{3}{4}$ anna per unit to these distribution authorities and will tend to decrease as the demand increases. The biggest consumers will receive power around $\frac{1}{2}$ anna per unit.' Now how are they going to realize this in face of the agreement they propose to enter into. Now will they not have to reduce the price of a unit of their current to 2 pies if the suppliers of current through coal and oil compete with them? Then, Sir, they say in their pamphlet that ' a return of 8·41 per cent is anticipated on the investment by the tenth year of operation. In common with all projects of this nature, the first few years will, however, be unremunerative, but later, all operation and interest charges will be met, and a small and increasing surplus may be expected.' I want to know, Sir, whether with a reduction in the price of current supplied by the electric power consequent on the reduced price of current supplied by coal and oil they will be able to cover all these interest charges, etc.? I fail to see how they can achieve this. Then again, Sir, they say ' the surplus from revenue after meeting all operation and ordinary interest charges is estimated to exceed Rs. 3 lakhs by the tenth year, with a tendency to increase as the power system expands. It will be realized that the greater the demand for power, the cheaper will it become and the larger the profits of the undertaking.' I wonder what the policy of the Government is going to be in the face of these things.

" Then with regard to subsidization by private enterprises, I do not agree with the hon. Member for the Chamber of Commerce that they should not be bound. There is the State Aid to Industries Act which enables private industrial concerns to apply for aid and if the Government thinks that the going concerns are good concerns and that they are classed as an indigenous system, it is bound to help them. When they are entitled to claim some aid on that ground and when there is

18th March 1932] [Mr. Basheer Ahmed Sayeed]

the State Aid to Industries Act, Government are bound to support them; and in face of that fact I do not know how the hon. Member for the Chamber of Commerce questioned that right of private enterprisers. On the other hand I feel coercive process should be applied by Government to make all these industrial concerns to take to electric power for running their industries. As it is, it is a matter left to the owners and proprietors of private concerns and the Government. With regard to aiding and encouraging industries by encouraging them to substitute electric power for power produced by coal or oil it is certainly a sound policy in the interests of the development of cottage and indigenous industries. But the question of guaranteeing to these purchasers that they would always get electric current at a particular rate is as a policy pernicious and will lead to enormous deficit of public revenue."

* Diwan Bahadur C. S. Ratnasabhapati Mudaliyar:—" Mr. President, Sir, I propose to speak on this motion to invite the attention of Government, and particularly that of the hon. Law Member to the hardship caused to the Erode and Salem Municipalities because of the licence granted to a private company. Government as well as hon. Members of this House are aware under what circumstances licences have been refused to the Erode and Salem Municipalities. Grant of licences having been refused, I request Government to see that some concession is shown to these municipalities. The Erode and Salem Municipalities are being treated in the same way as private consumers. I want Sir, that better treatment should be meted out to them.

" The Octavius Steel Company to whom licence has been granted by the Government charge concession rate for the energy supplied to the South Indian Railway. The Railway Company is supplied energy in bulk and they have their own distribution. I want that the Government should treat the municipalities at least on a par with the South Indian Railway. The municipality will be in a better position to light the street, their own institutions such as schools, markets, etc. Otherwise these municipalities will be in a difficult position and it will not be possible for them to take their supply from the Octavius Steel Company. I understand the Erode Municipality has not agreed to take the supply from the Octavius Steel Company on account of this hardship. So I request to treat the Municipal Council of Erode as a bulk consumer like the South Indian Railway Company and charge lower rates. I do not think this is an unreasonable demand. I also wish to speak on the draft agreement which is now under consideration and which is to be executed between the Municipal Council of Coimbatore and Government. In charging the demand rate for the supply of electricity to municipality Government propose to take only the quantity of power that will be taken up by the Coimbatore Municipality. The Council's contention is that the total quantity of power that will be consumed both by the municipality and by the mills within the municipal limits, should be taken together and the rate fixed. Under the terms of the agreement the greater the quantity of power that will be taken the lower will be the rate. I will just instance an

11-30 a.m.

[Mr. C. S. Ratnasabhapati Mudaliyar] [18th March 1932

example. If a municipality were to take thousand units of power then the rate will be, say, seven pies per unit. If it were to take 1,500 units the rate will be 6½ pies. So also for the mills. If they take certain quantity the rate is seven pies. If the bulk increases then the rate gets reduced. I want that both the quantities that will be consumed by the municipality and the mills together should be taken and fix the rate. Otherwise it will be most difficult for the municipality and the mills to pay the demand charge. This I don't consider to be an unreasonable request on the part of the municipal councils. Sir, the Octavius Steel Company are distributing power both to Salem and Erode and in charging the rate they take the total quantity for both Erode and Salem, even though the high tension line between these stations belongs to the Government. When a company is treating in a way I do not see why the municipalities which are the limbs of Government should be treated in a different way."

* Mr. K. Koti Reddi:—" I do not think that we should charge Government with negligence or not doing its duty properly in offering this temptation to the consumers of power that will be generated in the Pykara electrical scheme. Sir, I am one of those who think that the Government in trying to develop the natural resources of the country for the public benefit must themselves do it stictly on business lines. I believe that any businessman in trying to sell his wares will occasionally have to offer his ware at even some loss to him initially with the possibility of recouping it later on. You see the competition between the Standard Oil Company and other oil companies and the way in which they are occasionally trying to reduce their prices to get business. If the Government does the same thing in order to induce the consumers to take to electrical power, I do not think it is a step in the wrong direction provided the Government is sure that ultimately they can run this business in a beneficial scale. There is another aspect, Sir, so far as this Presidency is concerned. The resources for developing hydro-electric power in this Presidency are vast. Our resources so far as oil and coal are concerned are little. Particularly every ounce of oil and every ton of coal has to be imported from outside this Presidency or India. Such being the case, when we have ample source of power it is the bounden duty of Government to see that in future coal and oil are not imported into this Presidency and its place is taken by hydro-electric power. Unless Government comes to the conclusion that it is absolutely impossible to compete with coal and oil, I am one who thinks that, even if some initial loss is necessary, Government should try all possible means of inducing people to take to electricity so that in future we may not import coal or oil in this Presidency. So far as that is concerned, I really do not think we should charge this Government with negligence for not having done its duty, for having offered a reduction of price, I believe only temporarily, to induce people to take to power. But my charge against the Government is that it is not doing all it should in the matter of developing hydro-electric power. Nothing in this direction has so far been done except in the south. The

18th March 1932] [Mr. K. Koti Reddi]

possibilities of developing electricity out of the currents in rivers are not inconsiderable. Why should they not investigate them properly so that when financial condition improves they may take up the schemes. There is a great possibility of using the waters of Kistna for having a very good project. The waters of Kistna can be taken down from somewhere near Srisailam in Kurnool district by a canal and let down to a depth 3 or 4 hundred feet to generate electricity. There is this possibility. I do not know what steps Government have taken to investigate the possibility of such schemes. There are other schemes in Vizagapatam and Ganjam districts. I do not think Government have taken any steps to see these possibilities are investigated and taken on hand.

"There is one other direction in which I would invite the attention of the Government. I do not know in whose portfolio the subject will come whether it is the Law Member, or the Minister for Agriculture and Industries. Where there is no possibility of taking up big hydro-electric schemes there are possibilities of small schemes by using oil or steam. I mean small plants which could generate electricity, which can be supplied to ryots for agricultural purposes and small industries, particularly cottage industries. I do not think Government have taken so far any steps to investigate this possibility. Some time ago I was told that some enquiries were set on foot by the Agricultural department to find out whether a small scheme to generate electricity is possible and whether such electricity could be supplied to the ryots in some parts of the districts. In my own district some investigation was held. What became of it and whether Government found small generating plants for generating electricity to be used in pumping water useful or not I do not know. This is a step in the proper direction. We know how absolutely dependent we are on rain and there are no other means by which a group of ryots can pump out water from wells for agricultural purposes. Government are in duty bound to see to it. It is a direction in which I would urge Government to take steps. Let them properly investigate and have schemes ready so that when finance improves such schemes may be taken up. Another direction in which I want some information is this. What is the standard or test by which Government is going to fix prices of electric power that are generated under these schemes. I want Government to look upon it purely as a business proposition. Whatever the cost price to Government be, it is necessary and desirable that Government should mainly be guided by the consideration whether it is worth while to the consumer to pay for it. In case the consumer finds it more useful to use electric power in preference to oil, I do not see why Government having the interests of the tax-payer ought not to derive as much profit as possible from it. In cases where it is not possible to expect profits but will have to bear losses it has to conduct business very carefully. Where there is a chance of getting a profit it should be used in the interests of the Presidency. So, I hope Government will be very very careful in investigating how far Government can make a profit out of them and what the necessary

[Mr. K. Koti Reddi] [18th March 1932

charges are that will induce the consumer to take up power. So in coming to an arrangement with consumers of electricity I hope Government will remember its duty of charging as much as it is worth for the consumer to bear without other considerations.

11-45 a.m. " At the same time I am in favour of the Government giving some consideration initially so that people may be induced to use electric power more and more, which will also enable Government to develop more such schemes in future."

Rao Bahadur C. NATESA MUDALIYAR :—" Mr. President, Sir, I have only a few words to say. They said that when the Pykara Electric Scheme was completed electricity could be brought even to Madras, provided the South Indian Railway people took electricity from them. Now the South Indian Railway people have got their own scheme for producing electricity. In these circumstances, will it be profitable for the Pykara Electric Scheme to supply electricity to Madras? I am glad to hear that the Pykara Electric Scheme will be completed within the time and money allotted for it. I congratulate the hon. the Law Member for that. It was also said that with the development of electricity all over the Presidency by tapping all the resources, we should be able to carry electricity into our villages and even to hamlets. I want to know from the hon. the Law Member what steps he is going to take after the completion of the Pykara Scheme for tapping other resources. For instance, there are the Periyar falls, Palni falls, and as my Friend Mr. Daniel Thomas said, the Papanasam falls. Is the hon. the Law Member going to take up all or any of these schemes immediately after the completion of this scheme? I hope he will do that. There are also falls, I learn, in the Godavari district. So I request the hon. the Law Member to see that all these resources are tapped, though not all at once, at least gradually, so that we may have plenty of electricity in course of time not only to light our cities but also to supply to the rural parts, to carry on cottage industries."

* Mr. K. A. NACHIYAPPA GOUNDER :—" Mr. President, during the last year's voting on Budget Demands, I remember I had made reference to the necessity of supply of electricity to the wayside stations, between Salem and Erode. I also remember that I had pointed out then, that there are some big unions which may take advantage of this power for street lighting, etc., purposes provided they are supplied at their place at considerably low cost. I do not know what steps have been taken by the Government in this direction. I should like to know whether any of the unions have applied for supply of electricity to them for lighting, etc., purposes and what orders, if any, have been passed thereon.

" The introduction of electricity, it is needless to say, in rural parts will very largely help in the development of cottage and other industries. Rice mills, oil presses and other concerns may utilise electricity with advantage if it is supplied to them at a cheap rate. It may also be made to help the agricultural operations a great deal. So, I impress

18th March 1932] [Mr. K. A. Nachiyappa Gounder]

once again on the hon. the Law Member that he will see his way to introduce electricity into the country-side wherever possible, and make the people realize the advantage they can derive from it.

" Some time ago, to an interpellation of mine whether electric supply to Salem will be completed in the near future, the Government were pleased to say that it would be completed before the end of December. I am sorry, Sir, that more than 2½ months have elapsed after the time promised and still the Salem streets have not been provided with electric lights. I request the Government to ask the company to expedite matters and to supply electricity to Salem as early as possible.

" Sir, I understand that as soon as the project at Mettur is completed, at least a small hydro-electric scheme will be put into operation for the daily use on the dam line, etc., places at Mettur. Since there is already a proposal and every facility at command, that scheme may be developed into a big one at a considerably low cost and supply from that may be taken up for Erode, Salem and other places. If this scheme is developed as suggested, I think it will be of much help to those parts, and the villages also will have the benefit of enjoying electric power at their doors.

" In this connexion I also like to make a special request to the hon. the Law Member to be lenient in the matter of giving electrical power free of cost or at a nominal cost for pumping of water to the high level reservoir at Mettur, for the water-supply from Mettur Dam to Salem. This question of water-supply from Mettur to Salem seems to be mainly dependent on the maintenance cost, and if the Government insist on charging full rates for the electrical energy needed for the purpose, the municipality cannot bear that burden, and the present proposal of the supply of drinking water will be far from realization. Even if the Government is to agree to the request of the municipality for a free supply of electricity for the said pumping operations, I do not think the Government will lose much, but, at the same time they will be doing a distinct service to the people of the metropolis of my district. So, Sir, I request the hon. the Law Member to give his favourable consideration to this matter, when the question comes up before him."

* The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. Krishnan Nayar :—" Sir, my Friend Mr. Hutton referred to two points. One was this, namely, that there is a proposal by the Government to insert a clause in the agreement which is to be entered into between the Government and consumers of power to the effect that the tariff which is to be given to these consumers will be reduced if the price of coal or oil goes down below 10 per cent. I may say that it is as yet only a proposal and that no agreements have been entered into. The object of this proposal is to make electric power available at a cheap rate. I was glad to note that my Friend Mr. Hutton himself in the course of his observations said that there was in this case no question of competition between Government enterprise and private enterprise. My friend was not here in the Council in previous years, when the desire was expressed in this Council on several occasions—and I believe that it is on sound lines—that public

[Sir M. Krishnan Nayar] [18th March 1932

utility concerns—and particularly big ones, such as the Pykara Scheme, should be kept in the hands of the Government themselves and should not be entrusted to private parties. It was in accordance with this wish that the Government themselves undertook this Pykara Scheme. And having sunk such a large sum as over a crore and a quarter upon this project, as my Friend Mr. Ramalingam Chettiyar said, it is but right that the Government should try to secure a reasonable profit on this undertaking. In fact it is an obligation which is due to the tax-payers from the Government. I may say for the information of the House that the undertaking will work at a loss instead of profit in the early stages, but the Government hopes to derive some profit at the end of the tenth year. After the third year or the fourth year, Government may begin to earn a profit which will rise to 8 per cent roughly, and they do not expect to receive a higher profit than 8 per cent, speaking in round figure. My Friend, Mr. Hutton, as a businessman, must know, I suppose he knows it already, that the introduction of electric power has helped industries. Thus, in addition to the aforesaid obligation which the Government owe to the tax-payer, introduction of power at a cheap rate benefits the country generally. It is in accordance with this principle, and in accordance with this obligation of the Government towards the tax-payer that the Government proposes to introduce what is called the guarantee clause. So, I submit that there is nothing objectionable in the insertion of this clause. My friend, Mr. Basheer Ahmed, has gone very much further than Mr. Hutton. The point he has raised is that if there be a combine of coal and oil companies for the purpose of reducing the price of coal or oil to a very small amount, then the Government will have to reduce their price for electric power to a lower figure than the price of coal or oil. The answer to that is obvious. The owners of these coal companies or oil companies act like prudent businessmen. I do not act on the supposition—no Government will act on the supposition—that extraordinary occurrences such as the one referred to by my friend will happen. I do not think that these companies are likely ever to combine for the purpose of reducing the price to such a low limit, for the sole object of spitting at the Government. Such improbable occurrences cannot be taken into consideration. It is not a matter of practical politics. That danger is not likely to arise and we do not take into consideration the possibility of such occurrences.

" Then the other point referred to by Mr. Hutton is this. I am glad to note that on this point also his observations were not altogether against the Government. He referred to the Budget figures and said that there is a provision of Rs. 25,000, with which it is intended to be satisfied to help small mill-owners for the purpose of enabling them to purchase the necessary apparatus and machinery on a hire-purchase system. My friend said that the principle on which that sum is provided is sound, but his objection was that this is not the time when the finances of the Province are at an ebb to proffer such help. I beg to differ from him there. Now, my friend knows very well that this power from the Pykara project is calculated to be ready by

18th March 1932] [Sir M. Krishnan Nayar]

the end of this year 1932. It is on that calculation that all the provisions in the Budget have been made. As a matter of fact when I inspected the Pykara project, I came to the conclusion that it would be possible to distribute power much earlier this year than was originally anticipated, probably in October of this year. In any case, whether in October or December, power will be available soon, and seeing that power will be available, and seeing that it is the result of an expenditure of about 125 lakhs of rupees, it is to the interest of the Government and the interest of the tax-payer whose money has been spent, that the Government should derive some income. Even if they are not able to derive any profit during the first year, they must be able to get some profit after some years. With that object in view it is intended to induce small mills and other business concerns to take power from Government. It is with a view to help these small concerns to obtain the necessary working machinery for them that this small sum of Rs. 25,000 is provided. Probably my friend may himself be aware that this system of helping small consumers to take power sold by the Government exists not only here but exists all over the world. I am told by persons who know something of these things that this system of advancing monies to small concerns for setting up machinery and other things exists in Chille, America and Europe. It is in accordance with that principle—I believe it is a sound principle—that this small sum of Rs. 25,000 is provided to assist the owners of small mills and other small business people. After all I am sure that the oil companies —we are not much concerned with coal companies because we do not have many coal companies here—will not suffer in any way. I am sure that with their industry and perseverance they will be able to tap new sources. It is not possible to take electricity to all parts of rural areas. But it is certainly possible for the oil companies to take their oil to every house, to every nook and corner. After all, the introduction of this electric power is not going to interfere in any way with the development of private industries of oil or coal."

12 noon.

Diwan Bahadur C. S. Ratnasabhapati Mudaliyar:—"May I know whether the Government will be in a position to sell the power at cheaper rate than private companies will be able to sell?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. Krishnan Nayar:—"I am sorry that I am not able to answer all these questions now.

"I may say that my hon. Friend, Mr. Ramalingam Chettiyar, answered the first objection of Mr. Hutton.

"Then my hon. Friend, Mr. Ramalingam Chettiyar, raised an objection, viz., that the rates for power fixed by the Government are very high. My hon. Friend said that the fuel that is now used in his mill is cheaper than electricity. With reference to this statement I may tell my friend that it is not the object of the Government to prevent these companies from taking power by fixing high rates. On the other hand the Government are anxious to get their loan and co-operation. Government can very well understand that these mills will not come and take power from Government if the rate is fixed too high. Again, the

[Sir M. Krishnan Nayar] [18th March 1932

Government cannot compel any of these mill-owners to take power from Government. It is to the interests of the Government that they should fix a reasonable rate and it is to the interest of the mill-owners that they should take this Government power; my hon. Friends Messrs. Winter and Ramalingam Chettiyar want that the Government should be prepared to consider these details. I can give them this undertaking, viz., that the Government will ask their officers to go into the whole question of rates of power. I may meet my Friend Mr. Ramalingam Chettiyar on my way to Ooty to discuss this question on; or Coimbatore being so near to Ooty, he can meet me at Ooty. I shall speak to Major Howard to meet Mr. Ramalingam Chettiyar and Captain Winter and discuss this subject with them and see whether an agreement is not possible. If my presence is necessary, I shall take part in the discussion.

" My friend, Mr. Ratnasabhapati Mudaliyar, made a plea on behalf of Salem and Erode Municipal Councils. He said that though the licences have been granted to Messrs. Octavius, Steel & Co., some special concessions might be granted to Erode and Salem Municipalities. I do not know whether it will be possible to do that now having regard to the terms of the agreement which the Government have entered into with Messrs. Octavius, Steel & Co. However if the licensees consent to it, I shall consider the matter. Beyond that it will not be possible for me to make any statement now with reference to this matter.

" Another request of my friend is to take the whole quantity of high tension power consumed by all the mills in Coimbatore which require high tension power and also the whole quantity of low tension power which will be distributed to consumers by the Coimbatore Municipality and then fix a rate for the total quantity, which will be very cheap. I believe that an agreement has been already entered into between the Government and the Coimbatore Municipality—and I do not know whether my friend made these suggestions at the time of the agreement. My friend says that he made these suggestions and if he has made them they will come to the Government for consideration. I cannot promise how their ultimate decision will be.

" My friend, Mr. Koti Reddi, supported the Government against the objections raised by my hon. Friends, Mr. Basheer Ahmed, and another. He made some new suggestions for instance, the suggestion with regard to the fixing of price for power. In fixing the price, several items are taken into consideration such as the cost of production, the quantity that is consumed, the cost of transmission and a reasonable profit. It is after taking all these items into consideration that the Government ultimately fixes the price.

" My hon. Friend, Mr. Koti Reddi, then asked whether projects other than Pykara are under contemplation. Of course the Government are anxious to have as many projects as possible, but the only difficulty is finance. I am afraid that we must wait . . . (A voice: ' What about investigations? ')

" Even investigation costs something.

18th March 1932] [Sir M. Krishnan Nayar]

" Then my hon. Friend, Dr. Natesa Mudaliyar, wanted to know what other projects the Government have in view. I may tell my hon. Friend that as soon as the Pykara Project is completed at least two other projects are likely to be taken up. One is what is known as the Periyar Project. If that is completed, it will supply power to Madura, Tinnevelly and other neighbouring places. The other project is the Mettur Project. The Mettur dam will be completed soon for irrigation purposes. After it is completed, there is an idea of generating power from that also. This again ultimately depends upon the financial powers of the Government. The desire of the Government is to have as many schemes as possible. It will take at least three or four years before the Periyar Project is taken up.

" There are also other projects which the Government have under contemplation such as the Colaba Project in the north, and the Papanasam scheme in the south and so on. Major Howard has investigated the Papanasam scheme with reference to which my hon. Friend, Mr. Daniel Thomas, has given notice of a cut motion. There again Major Howard is of opinion that the scheme will cost something like Rs. 1,33,000 and that unless some big industries are started in the neighbourhood which would consume electric power it will not be desirable for the Government to undertake this work. Some two years ago there were negotiations between Messrs. Walker & Co., and the Government, and the company wanted some concessions with reference to this Papanasam scheme. Their idea was to start a caustic soda factory in Tuticorin and also to start a factory to manufacture artificial silk in the Tinnevelly forests. If those two ideas had fructified, it would have been possible to construct a dam for the generation of hydro-electric power in Papanasam, but when the negotiations were going on the company went into liquidation.

" My hon. Friend, Mr. Nachiyappa Gounder, stated that Government should make arrangements for supplying Salem town with electricity very soon. I believe that Salem town is now receiving a supply from the licensees, Messrs. Octavius, Steel and Company. The Municipal Chairman, Salem, wrote to me two or three letters requesting me to open the electric works at Salem. The representative of Octavius, Steel and Company also wrote to me making the same request. I was also very desirous of going there, but on account of the work here I could not do so. That was a month ago. Seeing that the request was made a month ago, I think they must be distributing power now. In any case, if they have not already begun to do that, I believe, that they must be ready to do it very soon. My hon. Friend, Mr. Nachiyappa Gounder, also asked me whether it was not possible to supply electricity to the wayside stations between Erode and Salem, in which unions exist. I believe that the licensees contemplate doing so. In what stage their negotiations with the Government are, I am not able to say now. He also suggested that electricity should be given freely or at very low rate for the purpose of pumping water to the Municipal town of Salem. The question of water-supply is a matter for the Minister

12-15 p.m.

[Sir M. Krishnan Nayar] [18th March 1932

in charge of Public Health. I dare say he will note these observations made by my hon. Friend."

Mr. K. Koti Reddi:—" Does he also fix the rates for the electricity? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. Krishnan Nayar:—" No.

" I believe that the observations I have made have satisfied the hon. the Mover of the motion and that he will have therefore no objection to withdraw the motion."

* Mr. A. W. Hutton:—" The object of my motion was to raise a discussion on this subject and I have been successful in that. I hoped the hon. Member would give some definite assurances on the question of the guarantees, but I see he could not have gone further. He has promised to arrange a discussion between the Chief Engineer and a few Members of this House. In view of this, I beg to withdraw the motion."

The motion was by leave withdrawn.

Mr. Daniel Thomas:—" I beg to move—

'*That the allotment of Rs.* 34,62,000 *for Electricity be reduced by Rs.* 100.'

" Sir, the hon. the Law Member has partially anticipated my motion and given me some facts in connexion with it. I wish now to place before him certain other aspects of the question which might induce the Government to reconsider the question. The hon. Member referred to certain companies which were expected to take power from the Hydro-Electric Scheme and make it a profitable undertaking. He also said that since the companies failed, the Government were not able to undertake the Hydro-Electric Scheme. Now the Tuticorin and Palamcottah Municipalities which are in close proximity to each other have begun electrification schemes. They have entered into contract with some companies for the supply of electric power, but the contract is only for a short period. Tuticorin also is likely to follow suit very soon. Besides the power required for municipal purposes, a good deal of power will be required for lights and fans in private houses. I think the supply of electric energy to these municipal areas will be sufficient to make the Hydro-Electric Scheme a profitable one. I also think that once there is a regular supply of electric energy in a place, various companies will come forward to start industries. It often happens that the existence of a source of power supply acts as an inducement to new industries springing into existence and consuming the power supplied. The power supply and industrial development act and react on each other. If in some places industries are brought into existence for the purpose of making an electric supply scheme profitable, on the other hand, the existence of an electric supply scheme stimulates the establishment of new industries. In the light of the above facts, I request the Government to reconsider the scheme, if not at present, at least some

time hence. Let them not shelve the scheme once for all but let it be kept as it were in a state of suspended animation, so that it may be taken on hand when a suitable opportunity presents itself."

* The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. KRISHNAN NAYAR:—"The Government will only be too glad to start the scheme if they can work it as a profitable concern. The Papanasam Project is a huge project costing about Rs. 1,33,00,000 and as there are at present no industries in the neighbourhood to consume the power and make the scheme profitable, the Government have not undertaken the scheme. If the Tuticorin and Tinnevelly Municipalities are willing to start some industries in order to consume the power generated by the scheme, the Government will render them every help possible."

The motion was by leave withdrawn.

Demand XVI for a sum not exceeding Rs. 34,62,000 for Electricity was put and carried; the Grant was made.

DEMAND XVII—EDUCATION—TRANSFERRED.

* The hon. Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR:—"Sir, on the recommendation of His Excellency the Governor I move—

'*That Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs.* 1,73,62,200 *for* "*Education—Transferred*".'"

Mr. K. R. VENKATARAMA AYYAR:—"Sir, I move—

'*That the allotment of Rs.* 1,73,62,200 *for* "*Education—Transferred*" *be reduced by Rs.* 100.'

"I want to criticize the policy of the Ministry in respect of Education. If as a result of the discussion I raise now, definite points for the consideration of the Government and the modification of its policy are raised and if those points meet with the approval of this House substantially, and next year this time, the points remain where they are, it will be time enough to make a motion for censure.

"Let me first take up the question of the policy of the Government with regard to elementary education. What is the Government's policy in this matter? Whatever it is, it does not seem to guarantee an adequate return for the money spent on elementary education. It is not an inconsiderable amount that is spent on it. I think too much attention has been paid during the last ten years to the fad of extension of elementary education. I think it is high time that attention was concentrated on a progressive scheme of consolidation and efficiency. Now the grants to elementary schools are dependent on the number of teachers employed in the schools. One result of it is, grants are given to schools on whose establishment rolls there are only the names of teachers without there being teachers. It has even gone beyond that point. Grants are made to schools which exist only for the purpose of the grant. They exist only in name and there are actually no such schools at all. Another point is this: when you make the grants dependent on the number of teachers employed, it reduces itself in

[Mr. K. R. Venkatarama Ayyar] [18th March 1932

effect, to a system poviding an asylum for good-for-nothing men who are no good as teachers, not being substantially removed in point of qualification from those who are to be taught in those schools. I think it is high time that Government reverted to a system which obtained previously, viz., the system of results grant. Such a system would make the grant dependent upon the pupils taught and the results of the teaching imparted. It would also result in the improvement of the efficiency of the teaching; really efficient schools would get good grants and worthless schools would go down. Good-for-nothing teachers would not attract boys into their schools and they would die a natural death, being replaced by efficient schools and efficient teachers. We must get rid of a system which encourages swollen lists of teachers and lists of non-existing schools and multiplies the number of unqualified or ill-qualified teachers. We must put a stop to this huge waste of public money and secure an adequate return for the amount spent by embarking upon a new system of teaching grants to primary schools.

" At the same time, seeing that as many as about 25,000 candidates sit for the S.S.L.C. examination each year, there should be no difficulty in getting teachers of sufficient qualification even for the lowest of these elementary schools. We should get rid of Elementary Lower grade and Elementary Higher grade trained teachers. You can afford to make it a rule thereafter that there should be secondary trained teachers for all elementary schools. As I said before, when you have such a number of S.S.L.C. men why not insist upon an improved quality of teaching by securing Secondary grade trained teachers?

12-30 p.m. " If any difficulty is felt with reference to Muhammadan, Adi-Dravida or women teachers where the qualifications I suggest may be felt to be a bit high, I say, do not make any difference in their favour by lowering the standard of qualification of the teacher, but encourage those communities also to contribute their quota of trained teachers by a system of scholarships and stipends to teachers from those communities. Similarly in the case of women teachers, to whatever communities they may belong, encourage the raising of the qualifications in their cases also by a generous system of stipends and scholarships. If these suggestions are considered seriously by the hon. the Education Minister without letting time slip in these days of financial depression, and if he will formulate and work out a scheme on these lines even during the current year with the help of the Director of Public Instruction—with whom I hope it may be possible for the hon. Minister to work in close co-ordination—I think satisfactory results may be expected even in the course of the year ahead.

" I will now come to the topic of Secondary Education. The progress in this department of education has been checked to a great deal by an unprogressive system of teaching grants. The schools which are ably managed, which have a large number of pupils, which have really capable teaching staff, are penalized by the present system of Government grants. But schools which are very thin in which the quality of the teachers is so poor that they are not able to attract sufficient number

18th March 1932] [Mr. K. R. Venkatarama Ayyar]

of pupils and in which the problem of management becomes therefore all the more difficult, such schools necessarily have larger deficits; and the greater the inefficiency, the fewer the school-going population that is catered for, and the less efficient the teacher, the more is the grant you are giving. This is a premium on inefficiency. This is really a compassionate allowance to those whose place is in a charitable asylum. I think this system must go. In the case of the better class of schools, even the poor teaching grant that was being allowed has been cancelled this year, so that even the little encouragement that was being given under the Grant-in-Aid Code to the better-managed schools, is now gone and the policy of the Government is directly to impair efficiency and discourage sound management. I think, Sir, it is time that a radical revision of the Grant-in-Aid Code was undertaken. Ministers have come and Ministers have gone; but no Minister has had the courage to take up this question of the revision of the Grant-in-Aid Code with courage. If our secondary schools have fallen below the mark in shaping the character of the pupils in their charge, I have no hesitation in stating that at least one of the main contributory causes is this deplorable policy. You cannot really get much out of a substantially discontented set of teachers. In their contentment lies the shaping of the development of the wards entrusted to their charge. I think, therefore, it is time that the system of teaching grants should be revised, so as to express Government's appreciation of the efficient work carried out by secondary schools both in respect of quantity and quality in terms of the teaching grants awarded to them.

"I now pass on to University and Collegiate education. It is no doubt a matter of congratulation that, where there was only one University, there are now three Universities two of which are aiming at becoming residential Universities. The progress of these two new Universities will, however, require to be watched with care, as otherwise, you may not get adequate return for the money spent on them. It is not very clear that the two new Universities are shaped exactly as they were expected to be. At any rate one of them has of late shown a tendency not to be able to retain its lecturing personnel for any considerable time after entertainment. Now, that is a feature not calculated to enhance the prestige of the University or to inspire confidence in its authorities. We are spending huge amounts upon that University and if things do not improve, it would probably be time for the Government to think of undertaking a revision of the amount of the grant to the University.

"In his latest Administration Report the Director of Public Instruction has stated that the reorganization of the higher services of the Educational department has been lying over rather too long. For about ten years now, no orders have been passed by any Minister on this vexed question of reorganization. Naturally there is a good deal of discontent among the members of the services who are affected. It is high time that the Government made up its mind to pass final orders on the reorganization of the superior services. This is a service in

[Mr. K. R. Venkatarama Ayyar] [18th March 1932

which Indianization of the higher ranks has gone on to a very great extent. If therefore, with an Indian Minister in charge of Education, the large number of Indians in the higher ranks of the services have had to wait for a whole decade before any orders can be passed on the reorganization scheme, it is a melancholy thought which occurs to anyone, that we, Indians are unable to make up our minds to help our countrymen and as to the extent that we would be prepared to help them. Men with excellent qualifications are dissatisfied with this inordinately long delay. I think therefore that the hon. the Minister will do well with the assistance of the coming Director of Public Instruction to take up this subject, and pass final orders so as to ensure satisfaction all round, particularly in view of the number of years these promising recruits have spent in anticipation."

* Mr. A. B. Shetty :—" Mr. President, Sir, there has been a reduction of about Rs. 55 lakhs in the Education Budget. From Rs. 286 and odd lakhs in 1930-31, it has come down to Rs. 231 lakhs in the coming year. I think, Sir, Education should be the last subject in which Government should think of retrenchment. It is not cutting down of expenditure but wiser direction of expenditure that is required in this matter. The biggest problem facing the Education Minister to-day is the establishment of a satisfactory system of mass education and the creation thereby of an educated electorate capable of exercising intelligently the primary functions of citizenship. The Government have had before them the results of Mr. Statham's Survey of Elementary Education, the report of Mr. Champion, the recommendations of the Agricultural Commission and the suggestions of the Hartog Committee. Yet, Sir, the appalling wastage in education is continuing. I suppose I need not draw the attention of the hon. Minister to what the head of the department himself says in the latest Administration Report on Education. The figures quoted there reveal, as he says, quite a disquieting state of affairs. There is a drop of more than a million in the number when the pupils of the first standard reach the fifth standard. If reaching the fourth or the fifth standard is taken as the test of literacy, we must say that a great deal of money that is spent on elementary education is wasted. We spend more than half of the Education Budget—nearly Rs. 145 lakhs—on elementary education and the Director says that, unless more effective steps are taken to prevent wastage, the return for the very large expenditure will continue to be inadequate. I want to ask the hon. Minister, Sir, what more effective steps he proposes to take to put a stop to this appalling wastage in elementary education, how he proposes to prolong the duration of school life in elementary schools, how he proposes to make students attend schools more regularly, what schemes he has in view for the consolidation and concentration of elementary schools and for contributing to the spread of permanent literacy in this Province.

12-45 p.m. " It has been pointed out, Sir, that education in rural areas must have a close relationship to the daily lives of the people. Have Government made any attempt to evolve a type of education best suited to the

18th March 1932] [Mr. A. B. Shetty]

needs of our agricultural population? A new scheme of training teachers is said to have been worked up by the Presbyterian Mission at Shimoga and it is said that the Punjab Government have adopted this system. The Agricultural Commission seem to have been well-impressed by the results of this system. Have this Government considered the training of our elementary school teachers on any such new lines?

"An adequate system of adult education is absolutely necessary for attacking the problem of rural illiteracy. Government have now discovered that the amount they have been spending on night schools has been more or less a huge waste. They have decided, by a stroke of the pen, to make a large reduction in the amounts to be given to night schools. They expect to save as much as Rs. 5½ lakhs by making these reductions. I understand, Sir, that Government are considering a general scheme of adult education and of agencies to be appointed for the purpose. The amount that they have allotted in the coming Budget for adult education classes is only Rs. 9,000. It is pitifully meagre for the all-important subject of adult education.

"There is waste and ineffectiveness not only in elementary education, but throughout the whole of our educational system. The present system of higher education is not adapted to the needs of the country. Its output is greatly in excess of the country's capacity to absorb it, whether in Government employment or in the professions or in commerce and industry. The unemployment problem is assuming more serious proportions every day. It has become the biggest problem which the Education Minister has to tackle. The recommendations of the Unemployment Committee for making a readjustment of our educational programme have not been attended to. Our education, whether in elementary schools or secondary schools and colleges, has been condemned as being too literary and bookish. It is not sufficiently practical. The Arts Course predominates everywhere. The cultural side of education has been given too much attention, while the utilitarian aspect of it has been neglected. Both Mr. Statham and Sir Visweswarayya have recently drawn pointed attention to this defect in our system of higher education. Our colleges are preparing men for identical courses. Mr. Venkatarama Ayyar expressed gratification at the starting of the two new Universities in our Province. Our new Universities, Sir, are providing for the self-same courses. No provision is made in them for teaching new subjects of study correlated to the economic needs of the country. There is a great need and demand for the provision of technical and technological courses in our Universities. What is required is a re-orientation of the whole of our educational policy and a readjustment of the curricula in our schools and colleges to the needs of business and to meet the demands of the economic needs of the country.

"Before I close my remarks, Sir, I wish to say a word about the grants given to the Provincial Boy Scouts' Association. The hon. the Minister has long been connected with the scout movement, and he has been taking a great interest in boy scouts. Now, Sir, he occupies a

[Mr. A. B. Shetty] [18th March 1932

very responsible and important position in the boy scout movement. I am therefore very sorry to see that in the coming Budget, the paltry sum of Rs. 10,000 usually given to the Madras Boy Scouts' Association has been reduced from Rs. 10,000 to Rs. 7,500. I believe, Sir, the hon. the Minister has a very soft corner in his heart for boy scouts. May I appeal to him to take the earliest opportunity to restore this cut and to provide, if possible, larger grants for this association? He may know that other Provinces are giving larger grants than Madras and our Boy Scouts' Association has been asking for further help from the Government.

"I wish also to say a word on behalf of the poor pupil teachers in Elementary Training schools. If there is one cut which is the unkindest cut of all that is the reduction made in the stipends to be given to these poor elementary school teachers. I hope the hon. Minister will also see his way to restore the cut made in the stipends for these poor pupil teachers at as early a date as possible."

* Khan Bahadur Mahmud Schamnad Sahib Bahadur:—"Sir, in the Education department, the actual expenditure, for 1930–31 was Rs. 300·18 lakhs. The Budget Estimate for 1931–32 was Rs. 264·77 lakhs, while the Budget Estimate for 1932–33 is Rs. 243·31 lakhs, which is Rs. 21·46 lakhs less than the Budget Estimate for last year and Rs. 56·87 lakhs less than the actual expenditure for 1930–31. In most cases, such a reduction in the present conditions is unavoidable; but the question is whether this is going to be a permanent feature of the Education Budget. I hope not, and I believe that the Education Minister will try to restore almost all these reductions at the earliest possible opportunity. As a result of the recommendations of the Retrenchment Committee, the Government have accepted proposals resulting in a saving of Rs. 17,86,300 recurring and Rs. 91,700 non-recurring expenditure. But Government have rejected proposals resulting in a saving of Rs. 25 lakhs and odd, while they have still under consideration proposals resulting in a saving of Rs. 2,76,500. The Retrenchment Committee, I may inform the House, passed all these resolutions with the full concurrence, and in most cases, on the proposals of the head of the department. Still, I may admit that there are some recommendations of the Committee which may, if given effect to, affect education in the Province adversely. In some of these cases, some of us have dissented at the Committee meeting and in some cases we have even put in dissenting minutes. This is one of the instances which will show that the Chairman did not influence the Committee. One of the proposals which, if accepted and given effect to, will be hard on the people and adversely affect the advance of education in the Province, is: the abolition of the college department of the Brennen College, Tellicherry. There is also a loud protest against the abolition of the Government Arts College at Rajahmundry. The Tellicherry Brennen College is the only college in the whole of North Malabar. In this college most of the pupils that receive education generally belong to the non-Brahman communities including

18th March 1932] [Mr. Mahmud Schamnad]

Muhammadans. There is only one Government College in South Malabar and that also in a far-off corner of the district. I have also, I may say, put in a dissenting minute in the case of this Brennen College. Then, Sir, the proposals that seem to have been accepted by the Government and that are likely to affect education in this Province are: the reduction of teaching grants to non-Government Colleges by about Rs. 15,300; reduction of teaching grants to elementary schools by Rs. 1,79,500; abolition of special grants to aided secondary schools for the improvement of the pay of teachers—about Rs. 3,18,000; reduction of stipends and stipendiary grants to teachers undergoing training in colleges and secondary schools, and elementary schools by about Rs. 3,18,800; reduction in the period of tenure of scholarships from twelve to nine months and non-award of certain scholarships—about Rs. 19,000. These are some of the most important of the proposals which seem to have been accepted by the Government; but the Minister for Education is convinced, I believe, regarding the inadvisability of the abolition or the reduction mentioned by me just now. I understand that the Minister has been good enough to assure that he will not give effect to these proposals without fully going into the question. I understand also that he feels sure that he will find sufficient money or can make equal saving without abolishing the Government College at Rajahmundry and the College department of the Brennen College at Tellicherry.

" Then, the next point I want to refer to is the education of Muslims. The Minister has been good enough to accede to our request and to appoint a Committee to go into the question of Muslim Education, and that Committee has fully gone into the question and has recently signed their report which fully explains the requirements and the urgent needs of the community in the matter of Education. All that I request the Minister is that he will be good enough to consider the recommendations of the Committee favourably and give effect to them as early as possible. I do not want to go into the details of the needs of the community because all that is required is fully set out in the report of the Committee. I think that report will be soon published and made available to the Members of this House. (An hon. Member: ' After the Budget '.)

" Another thing that I want to say is this. Up to now the Government have been conducting the S.S.L.C. examination and it is said the object of Government conducting this examination is to see that those who pass this examination are also qualified for entry into Government service. But, now I am told that the Government do not recognize the S.S.L.C. examination and that they hold another examination to test the fitness of candidates for entry into Government service. That being the case, I do not see there is any necessity for spending so much money on S.S.L.C. examinations as also the necessity for a separate Commissioner for Government examinations and other similar expenditure in connexion therewith. If the Government think that the S.S.L.C. examination is not a sufficient test for the entertainment of candidates in Government service, I think, it would be better 1 p.m.

[Mr. Mahmud Schamnad] [18th March 1932

if this S.S.L.C. examination is not conducted by Government any longer. If the S.S.L.C. examination is intended to be a test for entry into University courses, I think the University will take care of itself, by having some entrance examination if they consider necessary. I hope, Sir, this matter will receive careful consideration at the hands of the hon. Minister and that he will take the earliest opportunity to see that the examination that is conducted by the Services Commission is continued and the S.S.L.C. examination is no longer conducted by Government."

After Lunch (3 p.m.)

* Mr. M. S. Sreshta :—" Mr. President, Sir, I wish to deal with certain aspects of the policy of the Education department which have not been touched by the previous speakers. The first question I shall deal with is that of religious education in schools. This is a long-standing question which has not yet been fully solved. The question is whether religious education should be given side by side with secular education. In the case of the Christian community, more especially the Catholic community, the feeling is that secular education should be given in a religious atmosphere and that is the opinion also, I believe, of the Muslim community. I would like to explain somewhat the position taken by the Catholic community, as there is considerable hostility towards this attitude of the Christian community on the part of non-Christians, especially the Hindus. What is felt is that if you are to have religious education side by side with secular education, you are bound to have schools for various denominations and this will create a separatist tendency and is against the national sentiment. I do not agree with them on this point, for even if to some extent it may create a separatist tendency, the advantages of having secular education in a religious atmosphere and the arguments in favour of it are so strong that they must override the other considerations. More and more is it being felt all over the world that it is not possible to divorce secular from religious education and that for the good of the country it is necessary that secular education should be given in a religious atmosphere. I would like here to quote the opinion of such a great authority as Mr. Arthur Mayhew who was once a Director of Public Instruction in Northern India and this is what he says:

' None can have expressed more often or more emphatically than I have done during the last five years the conviction that the most effective kind of education must be based on and promoted with religion. In this conviction I am at one with the Roman Catholic Church. There is general unanimity here regarding the close and vital connexion between education and religion. I have recently returned from a Conference of Public School headmasters and teachers which has been anxiously and keenly debating not whether but by what means religious education should be made a more integral part of public school life than it is at present. All alike were convinced that religious education could not be isolated from other subjects taught in the school or from the general life of the school.'

' The Catholic case for the education of Catholic children in Catholic schools is not a new one and has been held in all Catholic countries and at all times against all opposition. A staunch protestant Mr. Amasa Thornton wrote in regard to this contention in America :—

18th March 1932] [Mr. M. S. Sreshta]

"The Catholic church has insisted that it is its duty to educate the children of the Catholic faith in such a way as to fix religious truths in the youthful mind. For this it has been assailed by the non-Catholic population and Catholics have been charged with being enemies of the liberties of the people and the flag." '

"The same charge is being made here.

"He further says:—

'Any careful observer in the City of New York can see that the only people, as a class, who are teaching the children in the way that will secure the future for the best civilization, are the Catholics; and although a protestant of the firmest kind, I believe the time has come to recognize this fact, and for us all to lay aside religious prejudices and patriotically meet the question.'

"The same question has arisen in different countries. It has arisen in Ireland also and there Mr. J. T. Gwynn, who was formerly of the Indian Civil Servise in this Presidency said:

'I accept the Catholic doctrine that the parent has a natural right to give the child the kind of schooling he thinks best and that it is the function of the State to forwarded and not to override the wishes of the parents.'

"I have raised this question because it has not been fully recognized by the Educational department that the Catholic attitude is the correct one. The best proof that this principle is a sound one is that it has been recognized by the League of Nations, and in the Post-war Minorities Guarantee Treaties every one of which, so far as I am aware, contains a provision that religious education may be imparted side by side with secular education and that if any religious minority demands that such a thing should take place that demand should be conceded. In fact rules have been laid down that if more than forty parents require that schools should be maintained by the State for any religious minority such a school should be established and that if at least 10 parents require that a class should be established in a common school for imparting religious education for that minority, that class should be established. It is therefore obvious that such provisions would not have been made but for the feeling that they are absolutely necessary in the interests of peace and harmonious living of the different minorities in a State. I find that repeatedly this question arises between me and my non-Christian friends. They sometimes feel when I am asking for separate schools for Catholic children, that I am not national, but I wish to impress on all people and on all non-Christians that this is an absolutely necessary privilege and that it is in the interests of the State. It has been practically conceded in the case of Muslims and what has been conceded in the case of Muslims, I maintain should also be conceded in the case of the Christians. After all this will really not cost very much to the Government because it will always be possible to have side by side Catholic schools and non-Catholic schools and that it is always possible in certain districts to have classes consisting of 10 or more children in which religious education for a minority can be given. But, unfortunately, it is felt that our demand for separate schools is not patriotic and the District Educational Councils do not look upon this demand of ours with sympathy. It is somewhat strange that in India, where religious feeling is so strong, that this kind of intolerance

[Mr. M. S. Sreshta] [18th March 1932

is taking place. I have hopes that in this country where the tradition of tolerance is much stronger than in any other country, this attitude of ours will be recognized as it has been recognized in other countries and that sooner or later definite rules will be laid down such as those which have been provided in the Minorities Treaties, which will allay our dissatisfaction.

" Time after time, we have represented to the Government how our communities are handicapped in the matter of facilities for opening and maintenance of educational institutions. When Dr. Subbarayan visited South Kanara, while he was the Chief Minister, some of us waited on him in deputation and presented a memorandum stating our difficulties and I am glad to say that my hon. Friend, Dr. Subbarayan, took a very statesmanlike view and I wish he were here, so that I may tell him to his face that he acted most sympathetically—and this is what he said at the Budget meeting in March 1930:

'A deputation of influential Roman Catholics waited on me when I visited Mangalore about two years ago. I then told them that if there was room for two schools in a particular place because the number of pupils are such that two schools are necessary, then Government will be willing to advise the Educational Council not only to recognize these two schools, but also to aid them. If the Roman Catholic Community feel that it is not right for them to attend secular schools run by other communities, as is the case in some places in South Kanara, and there is also no need for separate schools because the number of pupils is such that they can all be taken into one school, I told the representatives of the deputation who waited on me that it should not be possible to grant them aid, because then there would not be enough money to go all round for purposes of elementary education. But, at the same time, I said I would get the Educational Councils concerned to grant them recognition so that if the community really felt that they should have separate schools they should continue to have them.'

" A Government Order was passed in 1929 which practically gave effect to this opinion of Dr. Subbarayan, but unfortunately that Government Order did not go sufficiently far enough and was not worded in sufficiently definite terms to prevent the District Educational Councils to over-ride the provisions made in it. Then, Sir, when the present Minister visited South Kanara, we again represented our difficulties and pointed out that until our claims were satisfied there will always be a feeling of resentment in the community. We therefore suggested that some measures might be taken by him to allay this feeling and we requested him also to go into the matter very carefully. We are a very peaceful community, we do not ask for rights unnecessarily and as a matter of fact a large number of us, Christians, are prepared to efface, ourselves entirely and say we do not want any special representation; and if therefore on this point we are firm and ask that some facilities should be given, it is because we feel strongly on the point. I need not say that Catholics cannot be expected to depart in the slightest degree from the position which they have firmly and uniformly held. On the other hand I feel sure that Government will not wish to go counter to the unanimous and firmly held views of the Catholic clergy and laity. It is not a question peculiar only to India. This question has agitated the Catholic community in every country and it has caused a lot of trouble. I believe one of the chief causes for the separation of Ireland from England was due to the

18th March 1932] [Mr. M. S. Sreshta]

education question. At present a large number of Irishmen are living in England and they now demand that they should have all the privileges which are granted to the minority communities in Europe. I would therefore like to point out that it is desirable that a statesmanlike policy should be adopted in this matter. It is not enough to tinker with these things and give some small concession here and some other concession there. I hope I will be able to catch the ear of the hon. Minister, who has always shown himself sympathetic and has produced a very good impression on the people when he last visited South Kanara—I understand he is also an *alumnus* of a Catholic school—I hope he will carefully consider this matter and would act in a statesmanlike way and adopt measures which will completely allay the feeling of resentment that exists, so that he may have the credit of having brought about satisfaction among one of the minority communities. Let it be left to the Justice Party which he represents to do this great benefit to this community and to say that it has been able to cement the various communities together.

"The Justice Party has always stood for communal justice. It has stood for the elevation of the depressed and the redress of wrongs. I request the hon. Minister to be true to the policy of his party and take immediately such measures as will allay our feeling in the matter. Rules are all well on paper—but they have been repeatedly broken in the district of South Kanara. I am sorry to say that the District Educational Councils have not been able to look at them in the proper way. They are obsessed by the idea that there should not be any separate schools. If an application is made for a separate school, they ask 'Why should not the Catholics go to a common school?' They are obsessed by that idea and hence they are not able to do justice. In order to bring about just treatment, it is necessary to lay down definite rules and I would ask the hon. the Minister for Education to consider the question of laying down definite rules and to state that if 40 parents of a minority community—be they Muslims or Christians want a separate school for themselves, such schools should be maintained or aided by the Government, the district board or the municipality as the case may be, or if only 10 parents apply for such a facility, it may be ordered they shall have a separate class for religious instruction at a common school. Sir, a sum of Rs. 29,000 has been voted in the municipality of Mangalore towards education and no separate school exists for Christians. Here again the non-Christians are obsessed with the idea that there need not be any separate school for any minority community. Is it fair, Sir, that the Catholics or the Christians should be taxed twice—they should have to pay part of the money which goes to make up this Rs. 29,000 and they should also pay for their own schools? I ask, Sir, if it is fair? I ask every hon. Member to lay his hand to his heart and say if it is equitable. As I said, Sir, there is considerable friction and it can only be allayed by taking the measures I have suggested. I would be glad if the hon. the Minister will consider the desirability of appointing a small committee just as he appointed one in regard to Muslim

3-15 p.m.

[Mr. M. S. Sreshta] [18th March 1932

Education—a wise step on his part—to consider the grievances of the Christian community in regard to schools and go into the matter carefully. I request that he will repeat his wisdom here also. Probably hon. Members are aware of what is taking place in Italy. Sgr. Mussolini though he was not a practising Christian at the time found it necessary to recognize the teaching of religion in schools in the interests of the State; and all over Italy, religious education is now given side by side with secular education. Sgr. Mussolini does not despise the Christian associations, but tries to get their help.

"Sir, every attempt is now being made to further elementary education in this province. Such a thing is found to be difficult of accomplishment for want of funds. Why should not Government give more aid to the aided institutions? An institution maintained by Government would naturally cost a good deal. That amount if given over to aided institutions would result in much greater benefit to the cause of education. For instance, Sir, is there any very great necessity of maintaining the Presidency College? Is it giving benefits in proportion to the amount of money that is being spent upon it? I fear that the case for continuing that college does not appear to be very strong and people should not wish that sentiment should have its way when we are struggling for freedom, when the franchise question is there and when we are trying to educate our people politically. Under these circumstances, is it justifiable to waste so much money?

"If at all Christians have any special interest, it is that of education. The hon. Minister would admit that when he visited South Kanara, he found that almost all the important educational institutions were maintained by Christians and that a good deal of the work for the uplift and education in the district was due to the Catholics. Such being the case, I appeal that our interests in the matter of education be carefully considered.

"I shall now come to the next question on which we, Christians, feel strongly and that is the question of the depressed classes. It is a hardy annual. Every year we have been discussing about the question; but nothing tangible emerges out of it. Our point is this: that distinction is made by the Government between depressed class Hindus and such of them as have embraced Christianity."

Rao Sahib V. I. Muniswami Pillai:—"Mr. President, Sir, is a discussion on depressed class education permissible under this Demand?"

* Mr. M. S. Sreshta:—"Sir, I am speaking about the Educational policy of the Government and I am not speaking about labour matters. The question that I point out has nothing to do with labour. What I want to point out is that as soon as a depressed class man becomes a Christian, the protection and concessions that he had enjoyed and was entitled to are taken away from him. It may be

18th March 1932] [Mr. M. S. Sreshta]

urged that depressed classes Christians become socially elevated on their conversion and that they get more prosperous. But as a matter of fact, whether the Christians are to blame for it or not, the depressed classes do not get at once elevated as a result of conversion. There is a gulf between the caste Christians and depressed class Christians. In some districts—I am glad there is not much of it in my district—especially in Tanjore and Tinnevelly, I believe there is very sharp difference between caste Christians and depressed class Christians. My hon. Friend, Khan Bahadur Khalifullah, knows the situation and spoke about it some couple of years ago. If it is admitted that the depressed class men on conversion are in no way socially elevated the question naturally arises as to why depressed class Christians should not get the same educational concessions which they enjoyed as Hindu depressed classes. Mr. Muniswami Pillai and the rest of the hon. Members representing the depressed classes plead for them and I appeal to them that they should also plead for the depressed class Christians. I should think that they ought to have no objection to some provision being made for them to help them and place them on a footing with the Hindu depressed class men. It may be news to many hon. Members that the whole attitude of the Government towards the depressed class is due to the agitation carried on by the Christians. I pointed this out in my speech last year. I shall not now repeat what I said last year. But I am pained to see that whenever I raise the question of depressed class Christians, the Hindu depressed class representatives get up and say that the question should not be raised—probably because they fear that by granting the concessions to Christian depressed classes, Government would not be able to set apart for the Hindu depressed classes the sums they had hitherto provided for them. I should like to ask the hon. Gentlemen to speak out their minds and say that they do not want the Hindu depressed classes to become Christians and that they should not get any privileges and that the Hindu depressed classes alone are entitled to them. I hope that every member of the Indian Christian community will rise up and speak on this most important question so that the full force of our opinions may be brought to bear on the question.

"Now, Sir, let me come to a less controversial question. We have got two very good institutions in Madras—the Museum and the Connemara Library. Both these fortunately are under the charge of the hon. Minister for Education; but I see that only a very little amount has been granted for the maintenance of these two institutions. It is very difficult for visitors to reach them. Buses do not run up to these institutions. I do not see why traffic should not be allowed to run up to these institutions. I raised the question once before and I was told that there was no objection for traffic to go up to them. (An hon. Member: 'How is it relevant to the Demand under discussion'?) I will tell the relationship. I ought to have raised the question under the other Demand; but I had no opportunity of speaking. (An hon. Member: 'How can you bring it here'?) I consider that it is within the province of the hon. Minister to move the other departments to provide that

[Mr. M. S. Sreshta] [18th March 1932

they may be connected to a bus route. It is not possible to go to these institutions except by car or other conveyance. There is no public conveyance. Much time is lost in moving up there. I therefore trust that the Education department will move the other departments and see that all restrictions are removed and that it is feasible for buses to go up to these institutions and farther also; for if they stop there, and return back, it will not be profitable for them. I think that some step might be taken so that buses might be able to go to these places and take their route round other buildings in the neighbourhood and reach their terminus. I think objection is raised by the people who live in fine houses thereabouts; and they do not like buses to be disturbing them. We ought to consider also the interests of the people who are benefited by these libraries and should not consider only the interests of those people who want absolute silence and privacy.

3-30 p.m.

"Then as regards the library itself, Sir, it has been turned into an open access library and it is proving an extremely useful institution, and the whole credit goes to the authorities who have brought this about. The restaurant there is not a good and convenient one. So I would suggest a suitable room to be set apart for this purpose, so that the amenities of the library may be improved. There are no proper lavatories also. Those that exist at present are of a primitive kind; and I would suggest the opening of up-to-date lavatories, like those, for example, that obtain in the Secretariat. And if necessary a small charge also might be made for the use of them to cover their cost, as is done in Europe. Then coming to the subject of ventilation there are no electric fans at all. A library is expected to be of great utility to the people who make use of it. And if there is no proper ventilation how can the visitors use the library properly? From an architectural point of view the library is a fine building. But from the utilitarian point of view there is much to be done. I would suggest that the library be fitted with electric fans.

"I would also suggest the hours of the library to be extended up to 7-30 p.m. As it is, a large number of people are not able to go there before 5-30 p.m. Many of them return from their office only at that time, and it is necessary that the library should be kept open after that hour. In England the libraries are kept open till 9 p.m. or even later. Perhaps a little extra staff may be required for this, or over-time allowance may be given to the existing staff for working beyond normal hours. The benefits that will result will outweigh the expenditure incurred."

Mr. Basheer Ahmed Sayeed:—"Is there no time limit, Sir?"

* Mr. M. S. Sreshta:—"Unfortunately for me there is no time limit. (Laughter.) However I will not take that privilege. Then, Sir, the only point that remains to be dealt with by me and which I want to make at as early a time as possible is that there should be a larger number of Catholic representatives in the District Education Councils.

18th March 1932] [Mr. M. S. Sreshta]

The present Council does not do sufficient justice to the Christian institutions. With these words, Sir, I resume my seat."

* S. M. K. BEYABANI SAHIB Bahadur:—" Mr. President, Sir, I wish I had had enough time to speak on this important subject, as it is a matter concerning not one single community only. Education, Sir, is a subject of great importance, and I am glad that the portfolio for Education is in the hands of the present Minister, because as a Member of Government responsible to this House he listens with great care and sympathy to the representations in this Council. I am glad the policy of the Government in matters relating to Education is for the spread of Elementary Education. My observations in this connexion will be very brief. The point that I wish to impress on the Minister is that he should do everything in his power to help Muslim education in this Province, because it is only education that will help my community to take its legitimate place along with other communities and to solve the question of Indian nationalism.

" In this connexion I would particularly point out a few instances in the Ceded Districts regarding Muslim education. In spite of the fact that Kurnool has got the largest Muslim population in the whole of Andhra Desa we have got very few schools there, particularly elementary schools. I wish to point out one of the reasons why my community is backward in education and it is this. We have not got the required number of trained people. Whenever we approach the district and taluk boards to open new schools they come forward with the plea that they have not got the required number of qualified teachers.

" Another blow and I think the severest blow that Muslim education has received is that recently on account of the Retrenchment proposals the stipends of all training students have been cut short, so much so that now a student who was hitherto receiving Rs. 10–8–0 every month has now to be content with only Rs. 4–8–0 only. At this rate, Sir, I fear next year very few Muslim students will come forward for training. And this means that the very few Muslim Training schools that are now existing will have to be closed down as I know, for certain, that the only class of people that go in for training, I mean the poor, will find it impossible to seek admission. I wish to mention here, Sir, the effect it will have particularly on Muslim female education, as there are absolutely very few women trained teachers in our community. So I would request the hon. Minister at least to restore the stipend to its original amount. I am glad in response to our request the Muslim Education Committee has been appointed, and I sincerely trust its labours will result in immense benefit to the Muslims.

" The Mappillas of Malabar also should be considerably helped, and I would in this connexion represent to the Minister that if the Government Brennen College is abolished the Mappilla education in North Malabar will suffer. Recently there was a public meeting of the Mappillas of Tellicherry and they have unanimously passed a

[S. M. K. Beyabani Sahib Bahadur] [18th March 1932

resolution to the effect that if the Brennen College is abolished it would be a great set back to the collegiate education of the Mappillas of North Malabar. And they have also urged the Muslim Members of this House to urge their demand on the floor of this House. So I appeal to Government with all the emphasis that I can command not to abolish the Brennen College at Tellicherry."

* Mr. V. T. Arasu:—Mr. Deputy President, Sir, it is rather unfortunate that the retrenchment axe should have fallen heaviest on the department of Education. It has been rightly pointed out by my Friend from South Kanara, Mr. A. B. Shetty, that while the amount spent on Education in 1930–31 was 286·4 lakhs, according to the Budget Estimates for 1932–33 the Government propose to spend only 231·4 lakhs on this department. Government have cut down their expenditure for Education by 55 lakhs and odd. To put it arithmetically, it amounts to a reduction of about 19 per cent. Sir, it is one thing to effect retrenchment in the expenditure of Government and it is another thing to effect retrenchment in the department of Education.

" It is being very much talked of that we are going to have a further instalment of Reforms sooner or later—I do not know when it is going to come. All that we know is that we have been promised a certain measure of responsibility. The success of the Reforms depends on the educational standard of our voters. For if you want them to exercise their franchise, which is going to be extended to them, intelligently they should be well-equipped to discharge that duty. Unless you give them at least elementary education, you will not be enabling them to exercise their franchise intelligently, and you will only be enfranchising the village munsifs and headmen, who will simply drive them to the polls and make them vote one way or the other. Therefore when you extend the franchise you should simultaneously introduce elementary education into every nook and corner of this Presidency. If the hon. Minister accepts this dictum, viz., that the success of the much talked of Reforms would depend on the intelligence of the general voter, he must then admit that compulsion should be introduced, and that every child of school-going age should be compelled to attend some school, whether aided or unaided, whether Government or municipal or private. In fact every individual should be given education at least in the three R's. Is it being done now ?

" It is admitted in the report of the Director of Public Instruction that children generally attend schools up to the second or the third standard and then they do not attend schools but join the ranks of the illiterate, and thus the sums spent on them become a mere waste of public money. I ask the hon. Minister for Education what steps he has taken to prevent such waste, or if he has till now taken no steps, may I know what steps he proposes to take? My own opinion is, I think, I am not far wrong, that the hon. Minister, instead of helping the spread of elementary education, is only retarding it by his recent amendment of the Elementary Education Act, which he recently introduced into this Council and had it passed through at break-neck

18th March 1932] [Mr. V. T. Arasu]

speed. As has rightly been pointed out on that occasion by some hon. Members of this House compulsory elementary education in this province—at any rate in the City of Madras, if not elsewhere—has become a dead letter. Although the word ‘compulsory’ may remain in the statute book, no parent is being compelled to send his child to school. I am sure the hon. Minister is not unaware of the fact that, several educational institutions have already closed down, not merely schools conducted by private bodies, but also those managed by well organized Christian missions. I am speaking with particular reference to the City of Madras.

“They have closed down their institutions because they find it absolutely impossible to run them without compensation for the loss of their fee income. It would be evident to anyone who views the question impartially that human nature being what it is, it is impossible to expect the parents to send their children to schools where fees are being collected, in preference to schools where fees are not collected. The schools run by the Madras Corporation which number about 140 are not collecting any fees. These 140 schools maintained by the Madras Corporation can possibly accommodate at the most only 30,000 children. But according to a rough estimate there are at present about 70,000 children of school-going age in the City of Madras. What is the provision that the hon. Minister expects to make for the education of the 40,000 children who cannot be accommodated in the Corporation schools? Are they to go without any education? That is exactly what is happening. At any rate until three months back 50 per cent of these 40,000 children were in the private schools which were receiving from the Corporation a subsidy which was technically called a compensation for loss of fee income. Now the Corporation authorities have stopped the payment of compensation to these private institutions because the Government have come forward and passed an amending measure saying that it will not be obligatory on the part of any local body to pay any compensation, to these private schools. These schools do not now get any compensation, and are compelled to levy fees from the pupils. The effect has been that the 20,000 children who have been receiving education in these private schools are now gradually staying away from schools and are going into unorganized factories like the beedi factories and tailoring shops. There are at present very nearly 7,000 children employed in beedi factories alone. What steps does the hon. the Third Minister propose to take with regard to these seven thousand children employed in the beedi factories in the most uncongenial surroundings which are bound to have a deleterious effect on the health of the children and make them cripples in their after-life. The matter has been brought to the notice of the Third Minister and no steps have till now been taken in that direction. It is on account of the fact that the Corporation has refused to pay compensations that many of the schools run by private agencies are now closed, and consequently a large number of children of school-going age are compelled to go without any education.

3-45 p.m.

[Mr. V. T. Arasu] [18th March 1932

" There is an additional reason why these schools are closing down. Hon. Members are aware of the fact that Government, besides the compensation paid by local bodies, give to these private institutions what is known as grant-in-aid, based on the number of teachers employed in the respective institutions and the number reading in those institutions. You will forgive me when I say that Madras in particular has been very shabbily treated in the matter of allotment of funds for distribution to these schools. In 1929–30 the total amount of money that was placed at the disposal of the District Educational Council for distribution to these schools amounted to Rs. 2,64,081. But in 1931–32 only about Rs. 1,51,000 was placed at the disposal of the Madras District Educational Council. I ask, Sir, whether the hon. Minister seriously thinks that the schools in Madras would continue to exist in spite of the reduction in the grant-in-aid given to these institutions. It is not a negligible cut. Thus you will note that while in the case of Madras there has been a cut of 42·5 per cent in the case of certain other districts increased allotments have been made, in some cases amounting to an increase of nearly 20 per cent. It is unreasonable, Sir, that Madras City which is the centre of culture and learning and which is the foremost City in this Province should be treated so shabbily in the matter of allotment of grants. I was saying that this reduction was going to result in many of the few schools that manage to drag on in spite of the cessation of compensations, being closed down. And erelong the Minister will find all the private institutions in the City of Madras closed down, and all the 40,000 children of school-going age going without any education. I cannot imagine what would be the consequences of that.

" Speaking about Elementary Education I wish to draw the attention of the Minister to certain points regarding the administration of this branch of his portfolio. The tendency on the part of the previous Ministers has been to decentralize and to devolve more power to non-official bodies so that they may themselves be in entire charge of elementary education in their respective districts. That is the correct policy to be followed. But the policy of the present Minister is otherwise. The Chief Minister may be offended, but I have to say what I feel, and I shall say that whether it pleases or displeases him. This Ministry has entirely given away all the power into the hands of the executive, even the small powers vested in the District Educational Councils. This is not a baseless charge. I speak from personal knowledge. Let the gentleman sitting over there make a note of it. I will give only one instance. In August 1931 the Ministry of Education sent round a circular saying that the District Educational Councils should not give any advance grants to schools in their area unless the inspecting authorities certified that these schools are fit to receive grants. Mr. President, with one hand they give the power of distributing grants to the District Educational Councils, and with the other hand they curtail that power and give it to the inspecting authorities. The inspecting authority as we all know, is the Deputy Inspector of

18th March 1932] [Mr. V. T. Arasu]

Schools. Does the Minister suggest that in the matter of giving grants the Deputy Inspector can be relied upon to do greater justice than a body of honourable and public-spirited men who constitute the District Educational Council? For the information of the Third Minister I may also point out that if the working of the Elementary Education Act, and distribution of grants under that Act to elementary schools has fallen into contempt, as pointed out by Mr. K. R. Venkatarama Ayyar, it is due to the fact that the inspecting authorities have not been doing their duties properly. I can quote a number of instances of bogus institutions, to use the phrase of the Third Minister, where there were only 20 or 30 boys, having received very large grants. Who is responsible for that? Your own inspecting staff. There can be no greater condemnation of the inspecting staff than the statement of the hon. Minister that 'bogus institutions' were getting grants. And yet the hon. Minister has taken away certain powers vested in the Educational Councils and given them over to the inspecting staff.

"I have got a few remarks to make regarding the Women's Branch of the Educational Department. Before proceeding further I should like to make it known to hon. Members of this House that whatever remarks I may make in this connexion, I do not mean to cast any aspersion on the womanhood of our country, or even on those who are employed in that branch of our Educational service. I may, for the information of the hon. the Third Minister, say at once that I am only reflecting the impression created in certain quarters by the answers given by the hon. Minister on the floor of this House in reply to questions put by his own party-men questioning the conduct of certain officers. As a result of that, the impression is fast spreading that the moral standards of those who are employed in that service is fast going down. (A voice: Question.) It is not my opinion. That is the feeling that is gaining ground as a result of the nasty questions put on the floor of this House, and therefore I am only requesting the hon. Minister to vindicate the conduct of the officers concerned in those interpellations, and thus raise the women's branch of the Educational service in the estimation of the public. The only way in which this can be done is by purging the department of all the delinquent elements, if any. I would appeal to the hon. Minister to take immediate steps in that direction and thus raise the moral standard of this service.

"As regards the general direction and administration of the women's branch of education, I should like to make out one point, and that is this. The administration as it is being carried on by the present Deputy Directress is very far from satisfactory.

"It is a well known fact that the Deputy Directress has her own 4 p.m. idiosyncracies, likes and dislikes. I do not for one moment suggest that any individual is not at liberty to hold his or her own views, have likes and dislikes; but, that it should be carried into the daily administration of the department is a thing which should not be tolerated. The Deputy Directress appears to hold the view that married women are not fit to be in the department altogether; and the

[Mr. V. T. Arasu] [18th March 1932

manner in which she has been posting some of these married women in that department clearly indicates that she is prejudiced against married women as such. And the lightning rapidity with which in some instances she passes orders, transferring officers from place to place is really ununderstandable. I will give one instance how in the case of one particular gazetted officer in the Women's Educational Service, within the course of about one month there were three notifications. One said that this officer is posted to some place,—I forget which, the next week's gazette announced the fact that that notification is cancelled and that officer is posted to the Egmore Training School; and the third week brought the news that the previous notification is cancelled and that the officer is posted to the Hobart Training School in Royapetta. Sir, surely there must be an unseen hand behind all this. This is only a typical instance of numerous cases which have been brought to my notice. There are legitimate cases where people feel that they cannot serve in a particular area and when they appeal to the Deputy Directress for transfer on reasonable and valid grounds, she refuses such requests, but accedes to the requests of some of her own favourites in these respects. Therefore there is a strong feeling that this department should go back to the old days when the women's branch was administered directly by the Director of Public Instruction.

"I understand that the Retrenchment Committee has recommended to Government that the post of the Deputy Directress ought to be abolished. I do not understand why the Government should not have come to any conclusion or passed any orders on that recommendation. If the Retrenchment Committee has made one sensible recommendation in regard to this department, it is this. I therefore appeal to the hon. the Third Minister to accept that recommendation and abolish that post. Perhaps the hon. Minister feels that this officer's claim, that she holds a 'permanent special' post and therefore cannot be removed from her place without the special sanction of the Secretary of State for India is legitimate. But I may submit for the information of the Third Minister that he is wrong if he should hold that view. I can say, that according to the orders passed by the Secretary of State in 1926, there are only two special posts in the women's branch and these two posts are already held by two senior officers, namely, the Principal of the Queen Mary's College and the Principal of the Lady Willingdon College. I cannot for one moment understand why there should be a third special post, and that post be held by Miss Lowe who is junior to two other officers, Miss Myers and Miss Prager. Is it because they belong to the Anglo-Indian community and are voiceless that they are being treated in this manner? I do not find here the hon. Member representing the Anglo-Indian community. He must protest against the treatment meted out to these two officers. As a matter of right they are entitled to hold a higher place than Miss Lowe.

"Now I come back to the present Deputy Directress and her administrative acts. I can point out several instances where the

18th March 1932] [Mr. V. T. Arasu]

Deputy Directress has sanctioned grants-in-aid to unrecognized schools. This is a serious matter, and I ask the Third Minister to make note of this fact. I ask whether under the existing Educational Rules, any authority, even the Minister himself, is at liberty to give grants-in-aid to institutions which are not recognized by Government. I can quote a number of institutions supposed to be there for giving training to women, institutions which are not recognized and yet receiving large sums by way of grants or subsidies. I ask the hon. the Third Minister whether he is going to allow this sort of thing to continue for any length of time.

" Speaking as I do about the Women's branch of the Educational Department, I am constrained to bring to the notice of the Third Minister one very serious neglect on the part of the Principal of the Queen Mary's College, Madras. I am assured by several girls undergoing training there that the Principal has of late become rather cynical and has an utter disregard for the comforts and amenities of those reading in that College. It appears that as far back as July or August 1931, there were several cases of burglary and theft. Several rooms were broke open by some unknown persons and valuable things carried away. I understand that the matter has been brought to the notice of the Police also. I am reliably informed that the latches and bolts of the rooms which were burgled have not been set right, and the girls reading in that institution are bitterly complaining that they are even afraid to stay in that institution, because at any moment there may be a repetition of those burglaries. Although I have drawn the attention of the Government to this fact by means of an interpellation, I understand that these latches and bolts have not been replaced or even been repaired.

" There is another point to which I should like to draw the attention of the Third Minister. There seems to be a feeling in the minds of the members of the Women's branch of the Educational Service that the Government Servants' Conduct Rules, which governs the conduct of all Government servants, do not apply to them at all. I will give one instance. There is what is known as the All-India Women's Conference of which several members of this service are members. When the Retrenchment Committee has recommended that the post of the Deputy Directress ought to go and when that recommendation was before the Government and receiving their consideration some of the members of this service have come forward and written to the Press in the name of the Women's Conference Committee protesting against the abolition of the post. I ask whether there is one set of rules for our women and another set of rules for our men. Certainly there cannot be. If members of the Women's branch of the service are going to be allowed to do as they like, and protest against the Government or question the sagacity of any decision that the Government may come to, the morale of the whole service will be spoiled. What is going to be the effect of this appeal that these people have made in the Madras papers? Naturally, human nature

[Mr. V. T. Arasu] [18th March 1932

being what it is, Miss Lowe will be pleased to see her subordinates backing her up and trying to see that she continues in that place as long as she likes. Naturally too, she will be inclined to confer on them official preference and patronage. Therefore there is a feeling among the other members of the service that they should also try and placate the Deputy Directress by making such appeals and convening public meetings. I only put one straight question to the hon. the Third Minister and I want a straight answer, whether he is going to allow the members of this branch of the Educational service to do as they like, to participate in any activity calculated to question the decisions of the Government. I am not for one moment stating that our womenfolk should not take part in such activities. But it is one thing to say that women should take part in such activities and quite a different thing to say that members of the Educational Service should be encouraged to take part in such activities and carry on propaganda against the decisions of the Government. Whether this is going to be put an end to or not, I want a straight answer.

" Lastly, I will come to the question of night schools. The hon. the Third Minister made a special reference to night schools in his remarks in connexion with the General Discussion of the Budget the other day. The hon. Minister said that I was not correct when I levelled a charge against him that he was trying to check the spread of adult education in the Province. I still maintain that he is doing that. I am not convinced, Sir, in spite of all that he said on that occasion, that the spread of adult education will not be hampered. The hon. the Third Minister said that his attention had been drawn to the fact that there are several bogus schools which never existed and which however received grants from Government. Sir, I agree with him. I know of several such instances.

" But, I should only like to ask, if the Government have been giving grants to bogus institutions, whose fault is it? Is it the fault
4-15 p.m. of those who are responsible for running these schools or is it the fault of your own inspecting authorities? Why did not the latter bring this fact to the notice of the Government? Why then did they recommend grants to bogus institutions. If these bogus institutions received grants all these years, it was on the recommendation of the inspecting authorities. How can you come forward and say that these are all bogus institutions? The hon. Minister has made that statement I take it, on the authority or the views expressed by the inspecting authorities. Is it not these very authorities, I ask, that have recommended that certain schools should be given certain specified grants. After they have recommended the payment of grants, now to come forward and say that these institutions are bogus institutions and therefore deserve only 25 per cent of the grant recommended is a position which cannot be understood, at any rate, by one with ordinary intelligence. Perhaps those who are born great, like one of the colleagues of the hon. Third Minister, may understand that position. For my part, I am not able to understand that position.

18th March 1932] [Mr. V. T. Arasu]

" Sir, the hon. Minister maintained on a previous occasion that it was still open to the District Educational Councils to give cent per cent grant to institutions which are managed properly and no grant at all to institutions which are ill-managed. I am unable to understand what he meant by that. If he meant that the District Educational Councils are at liberty to give any grant and any amount they like to any particular institution which in their opinion is being very well conducted, I can understand that, and I am one with him, and I shall certainly say that there need be no grumbling whatever against the reduction in the allotment for night schools. For, in any case well-managed schools would continue to get grants. But Sir, that is not the case. The instructions issued by the Ministry of Education to the District Educational Councils are, that they should be guided in the matter of distribution of grants by the inspecting authorities of the Government. These very inspecting authorities have already inspected the institutions and have submitted their reports to the Educational Councils concerned recommending the payment of certain sums. Once the inspecting staff have made their recommendations after careful scrutiny, how can the Government now come forward and say that only 25 per cent of the grant recommended by the inspecting staff should be paid. How can any Educational Council with impunity say that no grant will be paid to any one institution, bogus though it may be? The Educational councils have no option whatever in this matter.

" Thus, Sir, a death blow has been rendered to the cause of adult education through night schools."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" At this stage I wish to observe that, during the last 1 hour and 20 minutes during which this House has been sitting this afternoon, only two hon. Members have spoken. At this rate many hon. Members who are anxious to speak on this Demand will not have the opportunity of speaking at all. May I, therefore, urge on the hon. Members to be brief and thus accommodate other hon. Members also and enable them to speak on this Demand within the time which is allowed for it." (Hear, hear.)

Swami A. S. SAHAJANANDA addressed the House in Tamil as follows :—

" அரசாங்கத்தாரது கல்வியின் கொள்கை சரியானதாக இருக்கவில்லை. ஏற்கனவே ஆரம்பப்படிப்பைப்பரப்புவதற்கு யோசனைகள் நடந்து கட்டாயப் படிப்பை துடங்க வேண்டுமென்றும் வயது வந்தவர்களுக்குப்படிப்பு கற்றுக் கொடுக்க இராபள்ளிக்கூடங்கள் ஏற்படுத்த வேண்டுமென்றும் முயற்சிகள் நடைபெற்று வந்தன. ஜில்லாக்களில் கல்விச்சங்கங்களும் ஏற்படுத்தப்பட்டு ஜனங்களுக்கும் பொறுப்பளித்தார்கள். ஆனால் தற்போதோ ஆரம்பப்படிப்பிற்கே ஆபத்து வந்துவிட்டது. ஒரு உபாத்தியாயரிருந்து நடத்தும் பாடசாலைகளை எடுத்துவிடும்படி உத்தரவிட்டுள்ளார்கள். அதனோடும் தனிப்பட்ட நபர்கள் வைத்துள்ள பாடசாலைகளின் உதவிகளையுஞ்சுருக்கிவிட்டார்கள். பணமுடையேற்பட்டாலும் கல்வியிலாக்காவில் கைவைக்கவேகூடாது. மேலும் தாழ்த்தப்பட்டவர்களது கல்வி விஷயத்தில் அரசாங்கத்தார் இன்னும் திட்டமான முறையை அனுசரிக்கவில்லை. எல்லாப் பாடசாலைகளிலும் தாழ்த்தப்பட்டவர்களைச் சேர்த்துக்கொள்ளவேண்டுமென்று உத்தரவு செய்தார்கள், அது அமுலில்வரவில்லை. பிள்ளைகளின் பெற்

[Swami A. S. Sahajananda] [18th March 1932

றார்களுக்கு மனமில்லாததாலும், உபாத்திமார்களுக்கு மனந்திரும்பாததாலும் பள்ளிக்கூடங்கள் வைத்திருக்கும் கட்டிட சொந்தக்காரர்களுக்கு மனம்வராததாலும், பாடசாலைகளை மேற்பார்க்கும் இன்ஸ்பெக்டர்களுக்குத் தாழ்த்தப்பட்டவர்களிடம் அனுதாபமில்லாதவர்களாயிருத்தலாலும் பாடசாலைகளை நிருவகிக்கும் தாலூக் போர்டார், நகர பரிபாலன சபையார், லேபர் ஆபீஸர்கள் இவர்கள் ஊக்கத்தோடும் கவனியாமையாலும் அரசாங்க உத்தரவு ஏட்டு சுரக்காயாயிருக்கிறது. அரசாங்க உத்தரவை அமுலில் நடத்தத்தக்க முயற்சிகளை இன்னும் இலாக்கா அதிகாரிகள் சரியான நடவடிக்கை எடுத்துக் கொள்ளவில்லை. ஆதிதிராவிட மாணவர்களைச் சேர்த்துக்கொள்ளமுடியாதென பல இடங்களில் திட்டமாக மறுக்கிறார்கள். பிள்ளைகள் ஜாதி இந்துக்கள் பாடசாலைக்குப் போனால் அடிக்கிறார்கள். குழந்தைகளின் தாய் தந்தையருக்குப்பலவித இடையூர்கள் செய்கிறார்கள். உபாத்திமார்களுக்கு இடையூறு செய்கிறார்கள். அவர்களுக்குத்தனிமையாக தொழிற் கமிஷனர் இலாக்காவை ஏற்படுத்தினார்கள். தற்போது சில சாக்குகள் வைத்து கொண்டு லேபர் இலாகா பாடசாலைகளையும் எடுத்துவருகிறார்கள். நேற்று ஹோம் மெம்பர் ஒரு கேள்விக்குச் சொல்லிய பதிலில் இதுவரை ஐந்நூறு பாடசாலைகள் எடுத்துவிட்டதாகக் கூறினார்கள். ஆகவே, தற்போதைய நிலையில் கிராண்டுஸ்கூல்களும் ஒழிந்தன. இராப்பாடசாலைகளும் ஒழிந்தன. ஜாதி இந்துக்கள் பாடசாலைகளிலும் அனுபவத்தில் சேர்ப்பதில்லை. ஆனால் சேர்த்துக் கொள்ளுகிறோமென சமாதானம் சொல்லுகிறார்கள். ஆதிதிராவிடர்களுக்கு ஒன்று நடக்கவில்லை. லேபர் ஸ்கூல்களையும் எடுக்கிறார்கள். ஆகவே, தாழ்த்தப்பட்டவர்கள் கல்விக்கு அனர்த்தம் வந்துள்ளது. தாழ்த்தப்பட்ட ஏழைமக்களுக்கு எந்த வகையில் கல்வியை பரப்ப அரசாங்கத்தார் உத்தேசித்துள்ளார்கள் என்பதை கனம் கல்வி இலாக்கா மந்திரி அறிவிக்க வேண்டுகிறேன். தற்போது பாடசாலைகளை நிறுத்துமிடங்களில் இனிவரும் சந்ததிகளுக்கு கல்வியை அளிக்க என்ன முயற்சிகள் எடுத்துக் கொள்ளப்போகிறார்கள் என்பதை விளக்கமாகச் சொல்லும்படி கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

“ சாதாரணமாக கிராமங்களில் லோயர் கிரேட் எயிடெட் ஸ்கூல்களும் திண்ணை பள்ளிக்கூடங்களும் தானுள்ளன. அங்குபடித்தவர்கள் போதனா முறைபயிலு முன் செஷனல் ஸ்கூலில் ஓராண்டு பயில்வார்கள். ஆனால் தற்போது கடலூரிலிருந்த செஷனல் ஸ்கூலையும் இன்னும் இதர ஜில்லாக்களிலுமுள்ள செஷனல் ஸ்கூல்களையும் அரசாங்கத்தார் எடுத்துவிட்டார்கள். இதனால் மூலாதார ஆசிரியர்களாகப்பயில்வோர் குறையலாயினர். அன்றி கீழ்தர மூலாதார போதனா முறை பாடசாலைகளையும் அரசாங்கத்தார் பல இடங்களில் நிறுத்தலாயினர். அதற்கு அவர்கள் உயர்தர மூலாதார பாடசாலைகளை அபிவிருத்தி செய்யப்போகிறோமென்ன சமாதானம் கூறுகின்றனர். அப்படியானால் உயர்தர மூலாதார கல்வி அளிக்க கிராமங்களில் அரசாங்கத்தார் என்ன வசதிகள் செய்துள்ளார்கள். கிராமங்களில் ஹையர் எலிமெண்டரி பாடசாலைகள் வைப்பதற்கு சென்ற வருஷம் ஒவ்வொரு ஜில்லாவிலும் எத்தனை மூலாதார உயர்தர பாடசாலைகள் ஏற்படுத்தினர். இந்த வருஷம் எத்தனை புதிதாக ஏற்படுத்தப்போகிறார்களென்று கனம் கல்வி இலாக்கா அமைச்சர் பதிலளிக்க வேண்டுகிறேன். ஹையர் கிரேட் பாடசாலைகளை நடத்த குறைந்தது சக்கண்டரி கிரேட் போதனாமுறை பயின்ற ஆசிரியர்கள் வேண்டாமா ? கிராமங்கள்தோறும் ஹையர் எலிமெண்டரி பாடசாலைகளும், நடுத்தர போதனா முறைபயின்ற ஆசிரியர்களும் தோன்ற அரசாங்கத்தார் என்ன முயற்சிகள் எடுத்துக் கொள்ளப்போகிறார்கள். தயவு செய்து தெரிவிக்கவேண்டுகிறேன் தென்னாற்காடு ஜில்லாவில் சிதம்பரம் தான் கல்விக்கு உறைவிடமாயுளது. அங்கு சர்வகலாசாலை யிருக்கிறது. தமிழ் காலேஜ், சமஸ்கிருத காலேஜ், ஸ்ரீமீனாட்சி காலேஜ்’ சங்கீத காலேஜ் முதலானவைகளிருக்கின்றன. ராமசாமி செட்டியார் டவுன் ஐஸ்கூல், பச்சையப்பா ஹைஸ்கூல் என இரண்டு ஐஸ்கூல்களிருக்கின்றன. தாழ்த்தப்பட்டவர்களுக்கு ஒரு ஹையர் எலிமெண்டரி பாடசாலையும், கிறிஸ்த மிஷன் ஹையர் எலிமெண்டரி பாடசாலையுமிருக்கின்றன. சிதம்பரத்திலுள்ள நடுத்தர போதனாமுறை பாடசாலைக்கு அரசாங்கத்தார் கிராண்டு கொடுக்கமுடியாதென மறுத்துவிட்டார்கள். கனம் ராஜா சர் அண்ணாமலை செட்டியாரவர்கள் தமது சொந்த பணத்தைக்கொண்டு யூனிவர்சிடி ஏற்படுத்த சுமார் 30 லெக்ஷங்கள்

18th March 1932] [Swami A. S. Sahajananda]

வரை கொடுத்தார். டவுன் ஹைஸ்கூல் அவர்கள் தலைமையாரால் ஏற்படுத்தப்பட்டு தற்போது கனம் செட்டிநாடு குமாரராஜா அவர்களால் பரிபாலிக்கப்பட்டுவருகிறது. அதனையொட்டி வைத்துள்ள செகண்டரி, ஹையர், லோயர் போதனாமுறை பாடசாலைகள் மிகவும் சிக்கனமாகவும் ஒழுங்காகவும் நடைபெற்று வருகின்றன. ஹையர், லோயர் போதனாமுறை பாடசாலைகளின் நிருவாகத்திற்கு கனம் செட்டிநாடு ராஜா அவர்கள் பாதிக்குமேல் செலவழித்துவருகிறார்கள். அவர்கள் போதனாமுறை பாடசாலைகளுக்கு கட்டிடங்கள் கட்ட இடமும் பார்த்துவருகிறார். இவ்வாறு கல்வி தருமத்திற்குப் பணம் செலவழிக்கும் பெரியார்கள் தமிழ் நாட்டில் மிகவுஞ் சிலரே. சிதம்பரத்திலுள்ள நடுத்தர போதனாமுறை பாடசாலையை அரசாங்கத்தார் நிறுத்தும்படி உத்தரவிட்டதால் உயர்தர, கீழ்தர மூலாதார போதனாமுறை பாடசாலைகளையும் நிறுத்தும்படி கனம் ராஜா அவர்கள் முடிவு செய்துவிட்டார்கள். அரசாங்கத்தார் இப்படி செய்யக்கூடாதென்பதற்கு அவற்றின் நிலைமையைப்பற்றி சிறிது ஈண்டு கூறுகின்றேன்.

" செகண்டரி ட்ரெயினிங் செக்ஷனை ஏதாவது ஒரு ஹைஸ்கூலுடன் விரைவில் சேர்த்துவிடவேண்டும் என்று கவர்ன்மெண்டார் உத்தரவு R.C. No. 2831 D/23, 1924-ம் ஜனவரி 22உ தேதிய விஷயம் :—நன்றாய் நடந்துவருகிற ஹைஸ்கூல்களுடன் செகண்டரி ட்ரெயினிங்செக்ஷனை ச்சேர்த்துக்கொள்ளமுடியுமா என்று எல்லா D.E.O.-க்களையும் கேட்டதின் மேல் தென் ஆர்காட் D.E.O. இந்த ஜில்லாவில் உள்ள மூன்று ஹைஸ்கூல்களையும் 11 educational bodies ஐயும் கேட்டார். வேறு ஹைஸ்கூல்கள் ஒப்புக்கொள்ளவில்லை. சிதம்பரம் R.C.T. ஹைஸ்கூல் ஒன்றுதான் ஒப்புக்கொள்ளமுன்வந்தது. அதன் பயனாக விழுப்புரத்தில் டெம்பரரியாக ஸர்க்காரால் நடத்தப்பட்டு வந்த செகண்டரி செக்ஷன் சிதம்பரத்திற்குமாற்றப்பட்டது. விழுப்புரத்தில் இருந்தபோது செகண்டரி செக்ஷன் இரண்டு வகுப்புகளுக்கும் வருஷாந்தரச் செலவு (பிள்ளைகள் ஸ்டைபெண்ட்ஸ் தள்ளி) சுமார் 9,300 ரூபாய். G.O. நெ. 767, 1925-ம் மேமீ 12உ பிரகாரம் சிதம்பரம் ட்ரெயினிங் ஸ்கூலுக்கு 1925–26-ம் வருஷத்திற்கு (ஸ்டைபெண்ட்ஸ் தள்ளி) செலவு ரூ. 2,950, அதாவது கவர்ன்மெண்டார் விழுப்புரம் செகண்டரி செக்ஷனை சிதம்பரத்திற்கு மாற்றியதால் செலவு 3-ல் 2 பாகம் குறைந்துவிட்டது. இதிலிருந்து ஸர்க்காருக்கு சிதம்பரத்திலிருந்த கவர்ன்மெண்ட் லோயர் எலிமெண்டரி ட்ரெயினிங் 2-வகுப்புகளையும் இந்த செகண்டரி செக்ஷனுடனேயே சேர்த்துவிடுவது லாபகரமானது என்று எண்ணி அதையும் இதோடு சேர்த்துவிட்டார்கள். இத்துடன் இந்த ஜில்லாவில் உள்ள மற்ற ட்ரெயினிங் ஸ்கூல்களையும் அடியோடு எடுத்து இந்தப்புதிய ட்ரெயினிங் ஸ்கூலோடு ஒவ்வொரு வகுப்பிலும் அதிக செக்ஷன்களை ஏற்படுத்தி நடத்த முடியுமா என்று ஸர்க்காரில் யோசித்தார்கள். அவ்வாறு செய்தால் ட்ரெயினிங் ஸ்கூல்கள் இருக்கும் இடங்களில் எல்லாம் Practising செக்ஷன்கள் வைத்து நடத்துகிற செலவு இல்லாமல் போய்விடும். இந்த ஊரில் உள்ள நல்ல R.C.T. ஹைஸ்கூலில் இருக்கும் முதல் வகுப்பு முதலான வகுப்புக்களையே Practising செக்ஷன்களாக வைத்துக் கொண்டு எல்லா க்ரேட் வகுப்புக்களையும் இந்த ஜில்லாவில் ஒரே இடத்தில் நடத்திவிடலாம். எல்லாவற்றையும் தீரயோஜித்து கவர்ன்மெண்டார் சிதம்பரத்தில் முழுச் செலவில் செகண்டரி ட்ரெயினிங் செக்ஷனையும் ½ செலவில் எலிமெண்டரி ட்ரெயினிங் (லோயர் & ஹையர்) செக்ஷனையும் நடத்த உத்தரவு செய்தார்கள். அப்பொழுதே மானேஜ்மெண்டார் எலிமெண்டரி க்ரேட்டுக்கும் முழுச்செலவு கேட்டார்கள். பிறகு, நாளடைவில், பள்ளிக்கூடத்தின் தேர்ச்சியைக் கவர்ன்மெண்டார் அறிந்து கொண்டு மேலும் மேலும் கிராண்டுகள் கொடுப்பார்கள் என்னும் எலிமெண்டரி க்ரேடுக்கும் முழுச்செலவு கொடுப்பார்கள் என்றும் நம்பிக்கை கொண்டு செகண்டரி செக்ஷனை முழுச்செலவிலும் எலிமெண்டரி செக்ஷனை ½ செலவிலும் நடத்த ஒப்புக்கொண்டார்கள். இதனால் கவர்ன்மெண்டுக்கு ஏற்படும் லாபம் :—

" சிதம்பரம் கவர்ன்மெண்ட் லோயர் எலிமெண்டரி க்ரேடு 2-வகுப்புகளுக்கும் (61 பையன்கள்) வருஷச் செலவு ரூ. 10,500.

[Swami A. S. Sahajananda] [18th March 1932

" விழுப்புரம் செகண்டரி, ஹையர், லோயர், க்ரேடுகளுக்கும் (128 பையன்கள்) (6 வகுப்புகள்) வருஷச் செலவு ரூ. 34,000.

" அதாவது 8 வகுப்புகள் உள்ள ஷை 2 ட்ரெயினிங் ஸ்கூல்களுக்கும் ஒரு வருஷச் செலவு ரூ. 44,500.

" சிதம்பரம் 3 க்ரேட் (5 வகுப்புகள்) உள்ள ஸ்ரீமீனாக்ஷி ட்ரெயினிங் ஸ்கூலுக்கு வருஷச் செலவைப் பார்த்தால் கவர்ன்மெண்டுக்கு முதல் வருஷத்திலேயே ரூபாய் 16,000-க்கு மேல் லாபமென்று காட்டப்பட்டது. இம்மாதிரியே வருஷாவருஷம் கவர்ன்மெண்டுக்கு லாபத்தைக் காட்டி வந்தால் கவர்ன்மெண்டாரே எலிமெண்டரி க்ரேடுக்கும் முழுச் செலவு கொடுப்பார்கள் என்று மானேஜ்மெண்டார் எதிர் பார்த்தார்கள். இந்த (ஸ்ரீமீனாக்ஷி ட்ரெயினிங்) ஸ்கூலுக்கு சுமார் ரூ. 2,500, ஸ்டைபெண்ட்ஸ் உள்பட ஒரு வருஷத்தில் உயர்ந்த செலவு (200 பையன்களுக்கு) ரூ. 32,000 ; சுமார் அதே 200 பையன்களுக்கு நெல்லூர், திண்டுக்கல், திருநெல்வேலி கவர்ன்மெண்ட் complete செகண்டரி ட்ரெயினிங் ஸ்கூல்களுக்குச் செலவுகள் முறையே 36,000—40,000 ; 27,000—40,000 ; 32,000—39,000. இவைகளுடன் ஸ்ரீமீனாட்சி ட்ரெயினிங் ஸ்கூல்களை ஒப்பிட்டுப் பார்த்தால் சராசரி வருஷாந்திரச் செலவில் ரூ. 4,500 குறைவு.

" பள்ளிக்கூடம் மிகவும் நன்றாய் நடத்திவரப்படுகிறது என்ற விஷயம் இதனுடன் சேர்க்கப்பட்டிருக்கும் இன்ஸ்பெக்ஷன் ரிபோர்ட்டுகளிலிருந்து நன்கு விளங்கும்.

" மற்றும், இந்தப்பள்ளிக்கூடத்திற்கு ஸ்டைபெண்ட் இல்லாமலே படிப்பதற்கு முன்வரும் பிள்ளைகளின் சங்கியையிலிருந்தே இந்தப் பள்ளிக்கூடம் பிரபலம் அடைந்திருப்பது நன்கு தெரியும் ;

" மேலும், தாலூக்கா போர்டு, ஜில்லா போர்டு ஸ்டைபெண்ட் வாங்கும் பிள்ளைகள் இந்தபள்ளிக்கூடத்திற்கு அனுப்பப்படுவதிலிருந்தும் இந்தப் பள்ளிக்கூடத்தின் முன்னேற்றமும் பிரபலமும் நன்றாய் விளங்கும்.

" அன்றியும், ஆரம்பக்கல்வி அபிவிருத்திக்கும், தாழ்ந்த வகுப்பார்களுடைய கல்வி விருத்திக்கும், படிப்பின்மையை ஒழிப்பதற்கும் இந்தப் பள்ளிக்கூடம் மிகவும் உபயோகமாய் இருக்கின்றது. உதாரணமாய் இந்தப் பள்ளிக்கூடத்தில் சென்ற சில வருஷங்களாக பயிற்சிபெற்ற ஆதிதிராவிட மாணவர்களின் சங்கியை பின்வருமாறு :—

	1925–26	1926–27	1927–28	1928–29	1929–30	1930–31	1931–32
சிதம்பரம்	16	19	16	14	18	37	48
கூடலூர்	7	14	19	13	13	..	..
விழுப்புரம்	8	13	16	17	12	..	..
திண்டிவனம்	இல்லை	1	3	3	1	..	..

" இந்த மானேஜ்மெண்ட் பள்ளிக்கூடத்தைச் செட்டாக நடத்துவதோடு மிகவும் நன்றாகவும் நடத்திவருகிறார்கள். தாராளமான இடம் ; ஊக்கமுள்ள உபாத்தியாயர்கள் ; நல்ல ஹாஸ்டல் ; விசாலமான விளையாடுமிடம் முதலிய வஸதிகள் இந்த மானேஜ்மெண்டாரால் ஏற்படுத்தப்பட்டிருக்கின்றன.

" இவ்வளவு நன்றாய் நடத்தப்பட்டுவரும் பள்ளிக்கூடத்தில் முழுச் செலவு கொடுக்க வேண்டியிருக்கிறதே என்ற ஒரே காரணத்தால் கவர்ன்மெண்டார் செகண்டரி க்ரேடை எடுத்துவிட உத்தரவு செய்திருக்கிறார்கள். முக்யமான செக்ஷன்போனதும் மற்ற இரண்டு செக்ஷன்களும் வேண்டாம் என்று மானேஜ்மெண்டார் தீர்மானித்துவிட்டார்கள். இங்குள்ள செகண்டரி க்ரேடு முதல் வருஷ மாணவர்கள் தஞ்சாவூர், சைதாப்பேட்டை அல்லது சித்தூர் செல்ல வேண்டும்,

18th March 1932] [Swami A. S. Sahajananda]

தஞ்சாவூர் 350 மாணவர்கள் உள்ளதாய் நிறைந்திருக்கிறது. சைதாப்பேட்டை யில் L.T. பயிற்சி தான் பிரதான ஸ்தானம் பெற்றிருக்கிறது. சித்தூர் ஆந்திரர்களுக்குத்தான் முக்கிய ஸ்தானமாய் இருக்கிறது.

"தென் ஆற்காடு, வடஆற்காடு, சேலம், செங்கல்பட்டு ஆகிய 4 ஜில்லாக்களுக்கும் இந்தப்பள்ளிக்கூடம் ஒன்று தான் முக்கிய இடமாய் இருக்கிறது.

"இந்தப்பள்ளிக்கூடத்திற்காக மானேஜ்மெண்டார் கைச் செலவு பின் வருமாறு :—

	ரூ.	அ.	பை.
1925-26	7,677	9	0
1926-27	8,062	6	11
1927-28	4,761	3	3
1928-29	5,202	1	5
1929-30	2,269	7	4
1930-31	4,277	14	6
மொத்தம் ..	32,250	10	5

"மானேஜ்மெண்டார் மேலே காட்டிய வண்ணம் பணம் கைவிட்டு செலவு செய்து அரசாங்கத்திற்கு லாபகரமானதாகவும் வித்தியார்த்திகளுக்கு பேருபகாரமாகவும் நடத்தி வருகிறுர்கள். முக்கியமாகத் தாழ்த்தப்பட்டவர்களுக்கு உபகாரமாகவும் நடத்திவருகிறுர்கள். சிதம்பரத்திலிருக்கும் நடுத்தர போதனு முறை பாடசாலையை எடுத்தால் அந்த ஜில்லாவில் வேறு பாடசாலையில்லை. திருநெல்வேலியில் அரங்க நடுத்தரபோதனு முறை பாடசாலையிருக்கிறது. அவ்வாறே பாளையங்கோட்டையில் மிஷினெரிகளாலும் ஒன்று நடத்தப்பட்டுவருகிறது, மதுரை ஜில்லா திண்டுக்கல்லில் ஒர் கம்ளீட் பாடசாலை அரசாங்கத்தாரால் நடத்தப்பட்டு வருகிறது. அதே ஜில்லாவில் பசுமலையில் மிஷினெரியால் ஒன்று நடத்தப்பட்டுவருகிறது. தென்னுற்காட்டில் சிதம்பரத்தைத் தவிர வேறு இடத்திலில்லை. சிதம்பரத்தில் சர்வ கலாசாலை இருப்பதால் படிப்பு வசதியும் மிகவும் பரிசுத்தமான ஸ்தலமாதலால் ஒழுக்கம் பயில்வதற்கு இடமாயுள்ளது. ஆதலால் சிதம்பரத்திலிருக்கும் கம்பளீட் போதனு முறை பாடசாலையை யெடுக்கக்கூடாது.

"பொதுவாக உபாத்திமைத் தொழில் பயிலும் மாணவர்களுக்குக் கொடுக்கும் 4-30
உதவி மிகவும் குறைவு, ஏற்கனவே பத்து அல்லது பன்னிரண்டு ரூபாய்கள் p.m.
கொடுத்து வந்தார்கள். உபாத்திமைத் தொழிலுக்குப்படிப்பவர்கள் பெரும்பாலும் கல்யாணமாகிய குடும்பியாகவே இருப்பார்கள். இவர்கள் இச்சொற்ப பணத்தில் வீட்டு வாடகைக்கொடுக்கவும் போதுமான சாப்பாட்டிற்கு வழியில்லாமலும் கஷ்டபட்டு படித்துவந்தார்கள் தற்போது அச்சொற்ப உதவியில் பெரும்பகுதியைக் குறைத்துவிட்டதால் அவர்களடையும் கஷ்ட நஷ்டங்களை சொல்லமுடியாது. அரசாங்கத்தார் எல்லா போதனு முறை பாடசாலை மாணவர்களுக்குங்குறைக்கக்கூடாது. அது முடியாவிட்டால் தாழ்த்தப்பட்டவர்களுக்கேனும் சிறிது தாராள நோக்கங் காட்ட வேண்டுகிறேன்.

"சிதம்பரத்தில் பெண்களுக்கென ஒரு நடுத்தரக்கல்லூரி ஏற்பட வேண்டும். தற்போது சிதம்பரம் சர்வ கலாசாலைக்கு இருப்பிடமானதால் அங்கு பெண் கல்லூரி அவசியமென சொல்லவேண்டாம். வேறு பெண்களுக்கென பிரத்தியேகமான நடுத்தர பாடசாலையில்லாததால் பச்சையப்ப ஹைஸ்கூல், டவுன் ஹைஸ்கூல் காலேஜ் முதலானவற்றில் ஆண்களோடும் சேர்ந்து படித்துவருகிறுர்

[Swami A. S. Sahajananda] [18th March 1932

கள். ஆதிதிராவிடர்க்கு அங்கு ஒரு பெண்பிள்ளைகள் ஆஸ்டலிருக்கிறது. அவர்களுக்கென பெண்பாடசாலை பிரத்தியேகமாகயிருக்க வேண்டியது அவசியமாயிருக்கிறது. தற்போது சிதம்பரத்தில் மேலை வீதியில் அரசாங்கத்தினராலேயே முனிசிபல் கௌன்ஸில் மேற்பார்வையில் ஓர் ஹையர் எலிமெண்டரி பாடசாலை நடந்துவருகிறது. அதில் 230 மாணவிகள் படிக்கிறார்கள். சிதம்பரம் டவுனில் ஏழு முனிசிபல் பெண்பாடசாலைகளுமிருக்கின்றன. அந்த ஏழு பாடசாலை மாணவிகளும் தனிப்பட்ட நபர்களால் நடத்தும் பாடசாலைகளில் படிக்கும் மாணவிகளும் படிப்பதற்கு வேறு தனிப்பட்ட உயர்தர பெண்பாடசாலையில்லை. ஷ அரசாங்கப் பெண்பாடசாலையில் 10 பேர்கள் உபாத்தினிமார்களிருக்கிறார்கள். ஒருவரும் திறமானவராயில்லை. அந்தப்பாடசாலைக்கு சக்கண்டரி டிரைனிங் படித்தவர்களை உபாத்தினிகளாக நியமித்து சரியானபடி கவனித்து வந்தால் ஷ பாடசாலையையே சக்கண்டரி பாடசாலை யாக்கலாம், இவ்விஷயத்தில் அரசாங்கத்தார் சிரத்தையெடுத்துக்கொள்ளவேண்டுகிறேன்.

" தாழ்த்தப்பட்டவர்களுக்கு ஒவ்வொரு ஜில்லாவிலும் குருகுல வித்யாசாலையேற்படுத்தும்படி கேட்டுக் கொள்ளுகிறேன். சிதம்பரத்தில் நந்தனார் ஹையர் எலிமெண்டரி பாடசாலை தாழ்த்தப்பட்ட வகுப்பினர் சேர்ந்த நந்தனார் கல்விக் கழகத்தாரால் நடத்தப்பட்டுவருகிறது. அங்கு சுமார் 350 பிள்ளைகள் படிக்கிறார்கள். அங்கு 50 பெண் குழந்தைகளுக்கும் 150 ஆண் குழந்தைகளுக்கும் கழகத்தார் ஹாஸ்டல் வைத்து நடத்திவருகிறார்கள். ஆதலால் அதனையே ரெஸிடெண்ட்ஷல் ஹைஸ்கூலாக்கும்படி அரசாங்கத்தார் உதவிபுரிய வேண்டுகிறேன்.

" ஜில்லா லேபர் ஆபீஸர்களால் நடத்திவரும் பாடசாலைகளை எடுக்கக்கூடாது. கிராமங்களில் தாலூக்கா போர்டு பாடசாலை, அல்லது எயிடெட் ஸ்கூல் இருந்தால் அந்த இடத்திலுள்ள லேபர் ஸ்கூலையெடுத்துவருகிறார்கள். போர்டு பாடசாலைகளில் தாழ்த்தப்பட்ட வகுப்பினரைச்சேர்ப்பதில்லை. திருமூஷ்ணத்திலுள்ள தாலூக் போர்டு பாடசாலையில் தாழ்த்தப்பட்ட மாணவர்களைச் சேர்க்க முடியவில்லை. சிதம்பரம் தாலூக்கா நஞ்சை மகத்து வாழ்க்கை சேரிபிள்ளைகளை அங்குள்ள போர்டு பாடசாலையில் சேர்க்க முடியவில்லை. போர்டு பாடசாலைகளுக்கு ஜாதி இந்துக்கள் தலைவர்களாதலாலும் தலைவர்கள் மெம்பர்கள் இஷ்டம்போல் நடக்கவேண்டியவர்களாதலாலும் மெம்பர்கள் ஊரிலுள்ள ஓட்டர்கள் இஷ்டம்போல் நடக்க வேண்டியவர்களாதலாலும் ஜாதி இந்துக்களாகிய ஓட்டர்கள் இஷ்டத்திற்கு மாறாகப் போர்டு பாடசாலையில் சேர்ந்து படிக்க முடியாது. எயிடெட் ஸ்கூல்கள் பெரும்பாலும் ஒழுங்காக நடைபெறுது. ஆதலால் அரசாங்கத்தார் முழுச்செலவில் நடத்திவரும் லேபர் ஸ்கூல் இருக்குமிடங்களில் போர்டுஸ்கூலையும் எயிடெட் ஸ்கூலையும் எடுத்து லேபர் ஸ்கூலில்படிக்கும்படி செய்தால் ஸ்கூலும் நன்றாக நடக்கும் யாருக்கும் தடையிராது. இவ்விஷயத்தை கனம் கல்வி இலாக்கா மந்திரியானவர் கவனித்து லேபர் ஸ்கூல்களை எடுக்காதபடி அவசரமான உத்தரவு பிறப்பிக்க வேண்டுகிறேன்.

" பணமுடையதிகமாயிருந்தால் 10 வருஷங்களுக்குச் சட்ட கல்லூரியை மூடி வைக்க வேண்டுகிறேன். தற்போது லா படித்தவர்கள் அதிகம் பேர்கள் வேலையில்லாமல் திண்டாடிக்கொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள். அப்பியாசத்திலும் பணம் வருவதில்லையாதலால் சட்டக்கல்லூரியை நிறுத்துவதால் இதுவரைக்கும் படித்தவர்களுக்கு பாதுகாப்பாயிருப்பதோடு அதனால் மிச்சமாகும் பணத்தை மூலாதாரப்படிப்பிற்குச் செலவழிக்கலாம்.

" ஜில்லா போர்டு, தாலூக்கா போர்டு, முனிசிபல் சபை, பஞ்சாயத்து போர்டு இவைகளுக்கு அரசாங்கத்தார் கல்விக்காக ஏராளமான பணம் அளிக்கிறார்கள். ஸ்தல ஸ்தாபனங்களில் தாழ்த்தப்பட்டவர்க்கென போதுமான பாடசாலைகள் ஏற்படுத்துவதில்லை. உதாரணமாக சிதம்பரம் தாலூக்கா போர்டுக்குச் சொந்தமாக ஏறக்குறைய 80 பாடசாலைகளிலிருக்கலாம். அதில் நான்கு பாடசாலைகள் தாழ்த்தப்பட்டவர்களுக்கு வைத்துள்ளார்கள். இவ்வளவுப ணம் தாழ்த்தப்பட்ட

18th March 1932] [Swami A. S. Sahajananda]

வர்களுக்கு செலவழிப்பதென ஒதுக்கி வைத்துவிட்டால் தாழ்த்தப்பட்டவர்களுக்கும் கல்வி வசதியுண்டாகும். இவ்விஷயத்தைக் கனம் கல்வியிலாக்கா மந்திரியவர்கள் கவனிக்க வேண்டுகிறேன்.

" சிதம்பரம் தாலூகா காட்டுமன்னார்கோவில் ரேஞ்சு டிப்டி இன்ஸ்பெக்டர் அவர்கள் உபாத்திமார் சங்கத்தில் ஜாதிப்பிரிவினையுண்டாக்கியுள்ளார். லால் பேட்டையில் ஓர் உபாத்தியாயரை அடிப்பதற்குத்துணையாயிருந்தார். லேபர் ஸ்கூல் களை யெடுத்துக்கொண்டுவருகிறார். இவ்விஷயத்தை சிறிது கவனிக்க வேண்டுகிறேன். "

* Mr. Yakub Hasan :—" Mr. President, Sir, I take this opportunity to thank the Education Minister for having acceded to our request made in the last Budget speeches and for having appointed the Muslim Education Committee. In consideration of that, I will be very sparing in my criticism of him on this occasion. At present I will only tell him that this Committee has taken much pains in making a survey of the whole Muslim education as it stands to-day and has drawn up a report in which all the requirements of the community have been laid down. When the report comes before him, he will find that we have made a very strong case for Muslim education; but at the same time we have been mindful that our demands are only reasonable and not extravagant. Sir, while considering the steps that ought to be taken for bettering the educational position of the Muslim community, one fear was constantly before us, that is, that the little improvement that has been effected here and there may not be obliterated by the Retrenchment Committee's proposals that had to be taken up under the extraordinary circumstances that we are all now passing through. We found, Sir, that some of the retrenchment proposals can be modified without incurring much expenditure. For example, Sir, we found that the greatest difficulty in the way of our education was the paucity of the teachers, especially women teachers. The stipends that were being given to them were found not tempting enough on account of the higher standard of life that Mussalmans are admittedly accustomed to, their household expenditure being much higher than that of any other community, with the result that what might be considered sufficient for others is not sufficient for the upkeep of a Mussalman. If some of these stipends had not been availed of in certain cases, it was because they were too low for the purpose. So, when the question of reducing the stipends, low as they were, came up, we viewed it with very great concern, and we felt that if the axe is applied to the stipends in the manner in which it is proposed to be done, the few teachers who are under training now will cease to undergo their training with the result that when we take up the scheme of Muslim education, we will find that instead of there being a larger number of teachers, the number of teachers will have actually diminished. So, this Committee has adopted a resolution and has addressed it to the Retrenchment Committee; I do not know what was the result of it. I appeal to the Minister that he should see that that request of the Muslim Education Committee is considered favourably.

" In the same way, while considering the question of collegiate education of the Mappillas on the West Coast, we found that most of the Mappillas who have taken degree have graduated from the Brennen

[Mr. Yakub Hasan] [18th March 1932

College at Tellicherry, and even now the number undergoing education there, was sufficiently large. We were there really chagrined to know that this college, of all colleges, was chosen to be abolished. From the conversation I had with the Third Minister, I gathered that he was of opinion that the Brennen College should not be abolished and that this decision had been taken in spite of what he put forward in support of the retention of that college. Sir, I would beg of him to make a much bolder stand than he has been making hitherto whenever there is a proposal of reduction that does not have his approval.

" Sir, as there has been an appeal for shortness of speeches, I would not take any more time of this House. All that I want to say is that when the report of the Muslim Education Committee comes before the Minister, he should give it the consideration which it deserves and that he should even send for us and have a consultation with us on any questions on which he does not feel convinced that our demand is reasonable. We should be quite happy to have a talk with him. As this is a question for all time, he should have regard for the future, and not to the present financial position alone. I trust, Sir, he will do his best to meet us as far as possible."

4-45 p.m. Khan Bahadur YAHYA ALI SAHIB Bahadur :—" Mr. President, Sir, I shall endeavour to be as brief as possible, as several hon. Members desire to speak. The first point that I would like to advert to is about the observation made by more than one hon. Member that in the Education Budget there is a less provision for the current year as compared with the actuals for 1930–31. One hon. Member referred to the fact that the provision for this year is Rs. 55 lakhs less. I have examined the figures very closely. If one goes through the figures for the current year 1931–32 and for the coming year 1932-33, and if the provision is distributed among the respective heads, it does not give the same impression as one would have by being generally told that a sum of Rs. 55 lakhs has been cut in the Education grant. We find, Sir, that under the head of University Education, the Budget Estimate for the year 1932–33 is less by Rs. 37 lakhs than the actual accounts for the year 1930–31. Out of Rs. 37 lakhs, we have to take away the sum of Rs. 36 lakhs which was provided as a non-recurring lump sum grant made in the year 1930–31 for the Andhra University, so that, practically we have very little reduction under that head. Under the head of Secondary Education there is a reduction of Rs. 4 lakhs; under the head of Primary Education there is a reduction of Rs. 5 lakhs. I quite agree with my hon. Friends that even the failure to make increased provision for Education is itself a check upon the activities of the Department and that a check to that extent on the activities of this Department is a great hardship and is an obstruction to the progress of national life and prosperity. But having regard to the general stringency that is prevailing, I should think that, in fairness to the hon. the Minister, we should admit that the reduction is not so alarming as was pointed out by my hon. Friends, Messrs. Shetty and Arasu.

18th March 1932] [Yahya Ali Sahib Bahadur]

" When you examine the figures still more closely, you will find that the whole reduction is practically due to the reduction in the amount of scholarships awarded and to the cut in the amount of stipends granted under each of the heads of Education. That is a matter about which I feel I have to enter a protest, because, as has been observed by my hon. Friends, it affects my community a great deal more than probably others. The stipend of Rs. 10-8-0 that was given, was hardly sufficient to maintain scholars, and that feature was always being given out as one of the substantial grounds why people were not attracted in large numbers to the profession. While the sum of Rs. 10-8-0 was itself considered to be insufficient, it was suddenly reduced to Rs. 4-8-0. Surely this will have a very great discouraging effect upon the future entrants into this profession, from my community.

" Sir, reference has been made to the Muslim Education Committee that was appointed by the hon. the Third Minister. My hon. Friend, Mr. Yakub Hasan, said that that Committee had come to the conclusion that one of the main grounds for the backwardness of the Muhammadan Community in the matter of education is the want of trained teachers, and the paucity of hands who are really efficient to impart suitable instruction. If this drawback has got to go, it is absolutely essential that some encouragement should be given to the training of good and capable teachers. Retrenchment should not affect this vital part of the educational life of the community. As a member of the Muslim Community I must invite the attention of the hon. the Minister to this aspect and I request him to bear this in mind when he passes orders for the coming year on the same question. I understand that, happily, that question has not been decided for the coming year. Whatever else he may do, I trust that he will pause before he sanctions the cut with regard to stipends and scholarships to students and scholars.

" I would like to say a few words with reference to Muslim education generally. The Education Committee has sat and has concluded its labours. I am told that the report has been drawn up though I am not quite certain if it has reached the hands of the hon. Minister. But, not having been a Member of that Committee, I am not in a position to judge what exactly are the lines upon which that Committee has reported. One or two observations I wish to make generally with regard to this matter. There is no doubt that so far as Primary or Elementary education is concerned, statistics show that the Muslim Community has made a fair amount of advance; I believe the figure comes to about 14 per cent of the total strength of pupils, so far as boys are concerned. I submit that that figure is not quite satisfactory, as there is still tremendous wastage and abnormal amount of stagnation in the lowest standards. I quite realize that that feature is common to all communities. But proportionately you will see that this figure works out most prejudicially to the Muslim Community. It is due to want of proper religious instruction in the elementary stages of education; it is also due to want of properly trained teachers; it is due to want of proper instruction in the vernaculars. As I have had occasion

[Yahya Ali Sahib Bahadur] [18th March 1932

to observe elsewhere, there is want of the proper atmosphere, to-day, in the schools to inculcate the culture, the real traditions, the true genius of the community. These factors have, to a large extent, contributed to the discouragement of the parents to send their children in large numbers to the schools and to educate them there. I wish to draw the pointed attention of the Government to these circumstances and I request the Government to devise measures to get over this circumstnce; because, it is not worth while that a boy should be put into school for a year and should not have any reminiscence of education when he goes out of the school, or any of the advantages which he should have. Broad questions of franchise are being considered, the test of literacy is being thought of and it is absolutely essential that literacy, the bed-rock of national life, should be extended far and wide so as to cover as large a fraction of the population as possible. I am absolutely certain that it will solve all those communal difficulties that arise very often and which serve as stumbling blocks in the path of national progress.

"Coming then to the other stages of education, the little percentage that you observe in the Elementary education goes down in the matter of Secondary education; the proportion of Muslim scholars to their total strength is very much less; when we come to Collegiate education, the percentage dwindles down still further; when you come to Professional education, the proportion is practically negligible; so that, it seems to me that the working of the Department for the last so many years—in spite of the very kind attention bestowed in the matter of Muslim education—has not resulted in any appreciable progress in the higher stages of education so far as the Muslim community is concerned. It is absolutely essential that there should be uniform progress in all stages of education and steps should be devised to see that the difficulties and drawbacks that exist in the way of uniform progress are effectively got over. It seems to me that in the matter of the progress of Secondary education and Collegiate education, the same difficulties exist as in the matter of Primary education.

"I am entirely at one with my hon. Friend Mr. Sreshta in thinking that religious education should be made an integral part of any scheme of education that is introduced. If religious education is introduced as part of the syllabus in any good system of education, I am sure that educational progress will be far more encouraging and satisfactory than ever. (Interruption.) Some hon. Members behind say 'Question.' I am absolutely certain that if you take a referendum from all the communities that have a culture of their own, that have a civilization of their own, they will be of the opinion that there will be greater progress achieved if religious education is made part and parcel of the Educational system in vogue.

"I wish to say one word more before I close. Some hon. Gentlemen opposite and I think my hon. Friend Mr. Sreshta made what I should think a very unwarranted observation, viz., that the Madras Presidency College should be altogether wiped out. I do not know what exactly is the justification for such a wide—and may I say wild—statement. I am

18th March 1932] [Yahya Ali Sahib Bahadur]

an alumnus of that institution and I am proud of that institution. I am one of those who feel that so long as the Madras Government exists the Presidency College also should exist."

* Khan Bahadur P. KHALIF-UL-LAH SAHIB Bahadur:—" Mr. President, Sir, it is my duty to join the chorus of praise already sung by my hon. Friends in thanking the hon. the Education Minister for redeeming the pledge he made last year that he would appoint a Committee to go into the question of Muslim Education. My further request to him would be that he should be kind enough to see that the report and the recommendations are sympathetically considered. I would add that financial stringency should not stand in the way of giving encouragement to Muslim education. My own point of view is that the department of Education is not one which the retrenchment axe should be allowed to touch; it should not be allowed to touch the subject of education so far at any rate as the special communities are concerned, Muslims and Depressed Classes alike.

" Because, Sir, these are days in which nationalism and national 5 p.m. education are kept in view, and particularly now it will be very hard on these backward communities if the retrenchment axe is allowed to touch them in the matter of education. My friends have already pointed out that in the matter of Muslim education, the Government have been paying special attention to it for some decades past; but may I be permitted to point out that that special attention to Muslim education was really given only some years ago but now it is only formal? I would request the hon. the Education Minister to make that special attention real even now, and sincere.

" While on this subject, I should like to draw the attention of the hon. the Education Minister to one or two drawbacks in the administration of this department. My friend Mr. Arasu has already pointed out that in the matter of the administration of the Queen Mary's College, there were some defects and that no remedies have been made as yet, in spite of the pointing out of such defects. I would only like to add that in so far as one or two institutions have come within my own knowledge in Trichinopoly, I have got the same complaint to make, and my complaint is all the more strong in the cases to which I refer; viz., the Government Islamia High School at Trichinopoly and the Women's Training School for Purdah Women at Trichinopoly. In regard to these institutions, the Government thought it fit to nominate advisory boards. When they nominated these boards, it only stands to reason to expect Government to heed to what recommendations these advisory bodies make; because in both these institutions, these advisory bodies have been taking some pains for the improvement and progress of the institutions placed in their charge. And it so happened that when there was no proper administration of these institutions, the matter was brought to the notice of both the Government and the Director of Public Instruction. Specific instances were pointed out and a request was made that there

[P. Khalif-ul-lah Sahib Bahadur] [18th March 1932

should be a change in the administration of the institutions. The only net result was, Sir, that so far as the Islamia High School was concerned, one of the assistants who was doing his work most properly and efficiently among all the assistants in that school was ordered to go out of that institution. That was the net result of having pointed out to the authorities the drawbacks of the administration. Certainly, Sir, this is not the way in which an institution, particularly meant for advancing the education of backward communities should be dealt with. Similarly, in regard to the Training School for Purdah Women also, there was a similar complaint made, and absolutely no heed was given to the complaint made by the advisory body of that institution. In bringing these two points to the special notice of the hon. the Education Minister, I am only requesting him to take some personal interest in these institutions and satisfy himself whether the complaints made by persons entrusted by the Government with the responsibility of advising them on matters pertaining to the institutions, should not be heeded and whether their recommendations should not be carried out. I would beg to point out that it is the duty of the Government to see that such defects are remedied and that these institutions are put under proper administration.

"Another point, Sir, with reference to the Islamia High School of Trichinopoly, to which I would draw the special attention of the Minister is that of its accommodation. Even now, the hon. the Minister laughs at me when I draw his attention to it; but may I point out that this is a longstanding grievance? This school was taken charge of by the Government more than twelve years ago, and though the Government made a definite promise to provide a proper building immediately after the transfer of the institution to their hands from the Association concerned, though twelve long years have passed, still the building is as bad as when Government took charge. Government proposed and even allotted some money for the purpose. As a matter of fact, His Excellency Lord Goschen, the then Governor of Madras, when he visited Trichinopoly, was to have laid the foundation stone in the year 1928 and up to now the foundation stone has not been laid. This year, I may point out, even the small provision that was to be made for the institution has been dropped. Retrenchment cannot certainly be an apology for a demand like this. The need has been long-felt and even the hon. the Education Minister has come and visited the institution and has been personally satisfied that the want of a proper building is a great drawback to a growing institution like the Islamia High School. Sir, the axe of retrenchment has not touched bungalows being built for the officers of Government. Certainly a bungalow is a luxury when compared to a building for a school which is suffering for want of proper accommodation for years now."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"Will the hon. Member be taking a long time?"

Khan Bahadur P. KHALIF-UL-LAH SAHIB Bahadur:—"No, Sir, I shall finish in two minutes.

18th March 1932] [P. Khalif-ul-lah Sahib Bahadur]

" My friend Mr. Yahya Ali has already drawn the attention of Government to the question of stipends. I would only add that the main difficulty in the way of Muslim education is the lack of trained teachers. These stipends are mostly paid to Mussalmans or the backward classes. The way in which the stipends have been cut down makes one feel that the Education Minister wants to cut down the education grant of Mussalmans in particular. I hope and trust that the hon. the Minister for Education will see that the matter is looked into and that no room is given for any such accusation against the Education department."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—" The House will now adjourn and meet again at 11 a.m. to-morrow."

R. V. KRISHNA AYYAR,
Secretary to the Legislative Council.

APPENDIX I.

[Vide answer to question No. 1046 asked by Mr. Basheer Ahmed Sayeed at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 18th March 1932, page 475 supra.]

Statement showing the cost of special pays of all kinds as at present and as proposed by the Retrenchment Committee and the consequent savings.

Department.	Present cost per annum.	Proposed cost per annum.	Savings per annum.	Savings accepted by Government up to 1st March 1932.
	LAKHS.	LAKHS.	LAKHS.	LAKH.
5. Land Revenue	·33	·04	·29	·10
6. Excise	·49	·36	·13	..
8. and 52 A. Forest	1·03	·72	·31	·04
9. Registration	·28	·13	·15	·13
15. Irrigation, etc.	·01	·01	..	..
22. General Administration	1·25	·91	·34	·05
24. Administration of Justice	1·15	1·08	·07	..
25. Jails and Convict Settlements	·22	·17	·05	·03
26. Police	2·76	2·30	·46	·11
30. Scientific Departments	·02	·02	..	..
31. Education	1·04	·45	·59	·06
32. Medical	2·31	·90	1·41	·01
33. Public Health	·26	·17	·09	·01
34. Agriculture—				
Agriculture	·07	·03	·04	·01
Veterinary	·14	·06	·08	·04
Co-operative Credit	·05	·02	·03	..
35. Industries—				
Industries including Cinchona ..	{·08 ·03	·01 ·03}	·07	·03
Fisheries..	·03	·01	·02	..
37. Miscellaneous Departments	·25	·03	·22	·17
41. Civil Works	·84	·71	·13	·01
46. Stationery and Printing	.01	·01	..	..
55. Irrigation, Cauvery-Mettur Project ..	·03	·01	·02	·01
Total ..	12·68	8·18	4·50	·81

Appendix II.

[Vide answer to question No. 1049 asked by Mr. U. C. Subrahmanya Bhatt at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 18th March 1932, page 477 supra.]

Extract of " Police Gazette."

139. *Mob charge by small squads.*—The following " mob charge " may be substituted in the case of small squads of station police or squads of men not yet thoroughly trained in lathi drill.

The squad will be drawn up in line and then formed into two ranks by the order " Odd numbers, three paces to the rear-march." Both ranks will then be extended at full intervals, the rear rank men covering the intervals in the front rank. At the command " Ready ", both ranks will bring their lathis sharply up pointing straight in front in a line from the shoulder. On the command " Charge " the squad will advance with a shout at the march with long firm steps, a jab or slash with the lathi being delivered at the face or neck of a member of the mob as forcibly as possible with each step. Each man will utter the word " Ha " loudly at each jab or slash. When the mob breaks, the police will forthwith break into the double and continue the pursuit till the mob is utterly dispersed. At one long whistle blast the men will desist from pursuit and re-form in squad where they happen to be. For the command " Charge " a short whistle blast followed by a loud one may be substituted, and this should also be taught. The men must understand clearly that the lathis are given to be used in dealing blows, and not to threaten with. Head constables will be practised in command, and every effort will be made to ensure that small squads of station or reserve police are prepared to attack on their own initiative with confidence and energy when required.

Add the following at the end of the section:—

" The mob charge prescribed above is intended for use only against formidable mobs. Where considerable resistance to dispersal is unlikely the force employed by the Police should be carefully regulated to what is required to effect dispersal and blows should not be directed at the head or faces of the opponents. A few blows with switches or light canes should be sufficient to disperse very small assemblies."

AGENTS FOR THE SALE OF MADRAS GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS

IN INDIA

The Superintendent, Nazair Kanun Hind Press, Allahabad.

M. C. Kothari, Bookseller, Publisher and Newspaper Agent, Raopur Road, Baroda.

R. Sunder Pandurang, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

D. B. Taraporevala Sons & Co., Bombay.

Thacker & Co. (Ltd.), Bombay.

N. S. Wagle, Circulating Agent and Bookseller, No. 6, Tribhuvan Road, Girgaon, Bombay.

The Burma Book Club (Ltd.), 240-A, Merchant Street, Rangoon, Burma.

The Book Company, Calcutta.

Butterworth & Co. (Ltd.), 6, Hastings Street, Calcutta.

R. Cambray & Co., Calcutta.

Thacker, Spink & Co., 3, Esplanade East, Calcutta.

Shri Shankar Karnataka Pustaka Bhandara, Malamaddi, Dharwar.

Ramakrishna & Sons, Lahore.

The Upper India Publishing House (Ltd.), Lucknow.

The Christian Literature Society for India, Post Box No. 501, P.T., Madras.

Higginbothams (Ltd.), Mount Road, Madras.

The Law Book Depot (Ltd.), 15 & 16, Francis Joseph Street, Madras.

S. Murthy & Co., Madras.

G. A. Natesan & Co., Madras.

P. R. Rama Iyer & Co., Madras.

P Varadachari & Co., Booksellers, 8, Linga Chetti Street, Madras.

S. Vas & Co., Madras.

The Theosophical Publishing House, Adyar (Madras).

The Universal Publishing Co., Bezwada (Madras).

E. M. Gopalakrishna Kone, Pudumantapam, Madura (Madras).

The Modern Stores, Salem (Madras).

The Srivilliputtur Co-operative Trading Union (Ltd.), Srivilliputtur (Madras).

D. Sree Krishnamurthi, Editor, "Grama Paripalana," Morrispet, Tenali, Guntur (Madras).

S. Krishnaswami & Co., Teppakulam Post, Trichinopoly Fort (Madras).

City Book Co., Post Box No. 283, Madras.

Nivasarkar, Manager, "Hitawada," Nagpur.

The Booklovers' Resort, Booksellers and News Agents, Taikad, Trivandrum.

IN STRAITS SETTLEMENTS

The Federal Rubber Stamp Co., Penang.

NOTICE

Official publications may be obtained in the United Kingdom either direct from the office of the High Commissioner for India, India House, Aldwych, London, W.C. 2, or through any bookseller.